INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years
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RECD. NO. B. 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL XIX NO. 3. BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

# MAULANA MOHAMED ALI DIES IN LONDON.

## A Dominating Figure In Indian Nationalism And Muslim World

### HIS PROPHETIC WORDS: "GIVE ME A GRAVE IN ENGLAND."

### Body To Be Brought To India.

### WIFE AND DAUGHTER AT DEATH-BED.

**LONDON, Jan. 4.**

**Mr. Mohamed Ali died at 9-30 this morning. His remains will be taken to India.—Reuter.**

WIFE AND DAUGHTER AT DEATH-BED

LONDON, January 4.

Mr. Muhamed Ali's wife, brother, daughter and two sons-in-law were present at his death-bed. The body will be embalmed to-morrow and taken to India at the first opportunity.—Reuter.

BENN'S TRIBUTE TO MOHAMED ALI.

LONDON, January 4.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn paid a tribute to Muhammed Ali as follows:—

"Maulana Muhammad Ali courted death. Knowing that he was a dying man he gladly crossed the world in service of India. On last day of the old year, in defiance of his doctor's orders, he entertained scores of guests and addressed us from what we now know was his deathbed. He earnestly pleaded for wider liberty and better understanding.

CAUSE HE DIED FOR.

"A great Mussalman, great patriot and great prophet of humanity, he deliberately gave his life in cause of reconciliation. We mourn with his relatives and offer tender sympathy to his devoted wife widowed in a strange land."—Reuter.

GENERAL HARTAL IN THE CITY.

The Khilafat Committee requests the citizens of Bombay to observe Hartal to-day in honour of Maulana Mahomed Ali. A public meeting also will be held at Azad Maidan at 4 p.m.

### DOMINATING FIGURE IN INDIAN NATIONALISM AND MUSLIM WORLD.

#### Brief Life-Sketch Of Mahomed Ali.

With the passing away of Maulana Mahomed Ali at the age of 53 the Indian nation and the Muslim world loses an interesting and dominating figure.

Mr. Mahomed Ali lost his father when he was a baby and his elder brother only 2 years old. His mother, therefore, was faced with the responsibility of bringing up the childrenn and the young widow who was only 27 years' old not only made that duty the work of her life-time but spent her all in suitably educating them. Despite great opposition, Bi Amma, this woman of remarkable character and charming personality, had had her children sent up to Aligarh where they had a brilliant career.

LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Mahomed Ali then left for England in 1898 and joined the Oxford University and spent four years in Lincoln College. He developed varied literary and other interests while in Oxford although they came in the way of his academic career and he was unable to qualify himself for the Indian Civil Service.

APPEARANCE OF "COMRADE."

On his return to India in 1902, Mr. Mahomed Ali served the Rampur State and later joined the Baroda Civil Service. After serving there for some time in the Opium Department, he threw up his job and proceeded to Calcutta to start his weekly "Comrade". He founded the Muslim League in 1906 along with others and although its scope was restricted in the beginning it adopted "the attainment of self-Government for India, along with other Communities" as its creed in the Lucknow Session in 1913. Mr. Mahomed Ali found it necessary to reach the masses through the medium of an Urdu journal and edited the "Hamdard" which was, however, suppressed by Government just before the brothers were interned. Mr. Mahomed Ali figured prominently in what has been known as the Cawnpore Mosque incident of 3rd August 1913 in which connection he later proceeded on deputation to England till the disputed was satisfactorily settled.

TURKO-BALKAN WAR.

Mr. Mahomed Ali organised along with Dr. Ansari the Red Crescent Mission which was turned out useful work during the Balkan War in Turkey in 1912 and which indirectly contributed to his internment later at Chindwara in May 1915.

RELEASED FOR INTERNMENT.

The brothers were finally released under the Royal Proclammation of December 25, 1919 and attended the Amritsar Session of the Congress. The entry of the Ali Brothers into the Congress-fold strengthened the hands of the Nationalists and carried the Muslims with the National leaders, during the Non-Co-operation Movement.

The Khilafat organisation with which the brothers' names are permanently associated was founded at the end of the war.

The All-India Khilafat Delegation was led to England, under its auspices, in March 1920 and Mr. Mohamed Ali agitated not only there but in France and Italy as well. The delegation failing to achieve its goal, Mr. Mohamed Ali now joined the Congress which in its Benares meeting resolved to champion the Khilafat question.

N. C. O. PHASE.

The Brothers' association with Mahatma Gandhi began at this time culminating in their identification with the N. C. O. movement. The brothers' N. C. O. activities ended with their arrest and conviction for sedition in the famous Karachi trial. Mr. Mohamed Ali served his term of two years and was released from jail in August 1923. On coming out of jail he found the Congress divided into the Non-Co-operators and the Swarajists and was chosen to preside over the Congress session at Cocanada.

He presided at the All Parties Conference at Delhi in 1924 and this event marks the beginning of the estrangement that came about between himself and Mahatma Gandhi—'this more than brother to me' as Gandhiji described the former. He, however, remained a staunch No-changer, in the current parlance of politics, and for some time busied himself with restarting of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard".

The following few years see Mahomed Ali drifting from the side of nationalism to that of communalism and this estrangement was complete when Mahomed Ali fought the Nehru Report tooth and nail characterising it as the charter of Hindu Raj.

At the end of 1927 and beginning of 1928 the Ali brothers led a deputation to Hedjaz which again proved a dismal failure. On their return to India they found themselves more and more deep in communal waters and their complete break up with the Nationalist leaders.

NATIONALIST AT LAST.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, in spite of his breaking away with the Congress leaders, displayed a truly Nationalist outlook in his last public utterance before the assembly at St. James Palace, when in his ringing voice he declared that "India shall not tolerate the domination of Great Britain any more". And with his vision of future "India of United Faiths" no honest Congressman can have any quarrel.

### PRINCESS ROYAL DEAD.

LONDON, January 4.

The Princess Royal died at 2-30 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

IN PRESENCE OF DAUGHTERS.

The Bulletin states: "Princess Royal passed away somewhat suddenly in her sleep at 2-30 p.m. in the presence of her daughters Princess Arthur of Connaught and Lady Maud Carnegie who received urgent messages at their homes in London when signs of heart failure became apparent."—Reuter.

### Came To Nurse Me Or Bury Me."

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 4.

London.—In connection with the death of Maulana Muhammed Ali it will be recalled—when he arrived in England he made a prophetic utterance and said "my wife has come with me on this trip to nurse me or to bury me".

### "Dynamic And Forceful Personality."

—:o:—

TRIBUTES FROM INDIANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was extremely sorry to hear of Maulana Mohamed Ali's death. He said he had known him for 30 years. He had vivid and forceful personality. He had no doubt he loved his country dearly and he died at time when India could ill spare him.

A GREAT FIGURE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said he died at a critical time for his presence was very necessary at the Round Table Conference for settlement of vital issues. He was a great figure in Indian politics and at one stage of his career did great service to the National cause.

Sir Akbar Hydari felt deeply sad circumstances of Maulana Mohamed Ali's death and said, "It was only yesterday he sent me his scheme for settlement of Hindu-Muslim question. He worked hard for his country till his death."

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iver interviewed by Reuter said Maulana Mohamed Ali was a dynamic figure and his death would leave a great gap in Indian public life.—Reuter.

### DEWAN OF MORVI DEAD.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MORWI, January 4.

Mr. Pragjibhai Mathurbhai Patel, the Dewan of Morwi died on Sunday. late Dewan came from Patidar class of Nadiad and was in office since the time the present ascended the gadi.

MUDHOL PRINCE DIES.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Jan. 3.

A Mudhol message states that Prince Jayasinhrao Malojirao Ghorpade, Yuwaraj of Mudhol State, died at Mudhol on the morning of January 2, after protracted illness lasting four months.—A. P.

### MAULANA MOHAMED ALI'S LAST UTTERANCE.

—:o:—

### His Vision Of "India Of United Faiths."

PROPHETIC WORDS OF HAVING A GRAVE IN ENGLAND COME TRUE.

The following is the last utterance of Maulana Mahomed Ali, which reveals the robust spirit of nationalism which was such a dominating trait throughout his life:—

Maulana Mahomed Ali speaking at the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference, said:—

There is in Parliament besides the Conservative peer who spoke yesterday frankly and sincerely another very Conservative gentleman who was my tutor, my professor at Oxford, Sir Charles Oman, and it is from his history that I quote one short sentence which formed the subject of one of the questions asked us in the Indian Civil Service Examination for which I appeared and failed: "The Saracen alone it was impossible to convert." I do not claim to have in me Aryan blood like all the white people here and Dr. Moonje. I have the blood in me which my Lord Reading (who sent me to prison) has perhaps running in his veins. I am Semite, and if he has not been converted from Zionism (Laughter) I too am not converted from Islam, and my anchor holds. I am the only person belonging to my party who has been selected by his Excellency the Viceroy, or the Government of his Majesty here, or whoever it is who has appointed these wonderful delegates. Whose delegates we are we do not know (Laughter). I do not pretend to represent anybody: but I will say this much, and I feel certain that when you have heard me—I hope patiently—you will say that I am right in my claim that at least I am not misrepresenting myself, and I think that should be enough. In politics there is too much misrepresentation even of one's self (Laughter).

THE PRINCES AND THE SPEAKER.

I am again a unique person. While I am a British subject though I was yet being excluded from the Indian Civil Service Examination because they said I was not a "natural born British subject" provisionally they admitted me, till evidence from my mother came in and they finally admitted me—I happen also to be the subject of an Indian State, and probably in that respect too am a unique person in this Conference. I was born in a State; I have served in that State; I have served in another State, Baroda, my master the Gaekwar is here.

A man with my dilated heart; with my approaching and recurrent blindness through retinitis, with my once gangrened foot, with neuritis—this huge balking foot through oedema; with albumineria; with diabetes and the whole long list that I could give you if Colonel Gidney would not think I was becoming his rival as a medical man (Laughter) I say a sane man with these ailments would not have travelled seven miles. And yet I have come seven thousand miles of land and sea because where Islam and India are concerned I am mad, and as the "Daily Herald" puts it, I am a convert; from a rebel against the Government, I have become a traitor to my country, and I am now working "with the Government." I say I can work even with the devil if it is to be, like this work, in the cause of God.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

I hope you will forgive this long introduction about my ill-health and ailments and all sorts of things; but the fact is that, today the one purpose for which I come is this—that I want to go to back to my country only if I can go back with the substance of freedom in my hand. Otherwise I will not go back to a slave country I would even prefer to die in a foreign country so long as it is a free country, and if you do not give us freedom in India, you will have to give me a grave here. (Applause.)

WHY HE WENT TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

It is for the sake of peace, friendship and freedom that we have come here, and I hope we shall go back with all that. If we do not, we go back into the ranks of fighters where we were ten years before. They may now call us traitors to the country. You may then call us rebels or outlaws. We do not care.

The Simon Commission's Report is not the only document we have to consider. The despatch is a most disappointing document. The best thing we can do after it is to create our own 'historic document' here. The best hearts and the best brains of two big countries are assembled here. Many who ought to have been here are still in gaol in India. Mr. Jayakar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and I tried our hands at peace-making between the Viceroy and Gandhiji, but we failed. I was the first in the field, but failed. I hope we shall not fail when we go back to our country this time carrying with us the substance of freedom.

Lord Peel said: "Oh, yes, but when you go back to your country with a constitution such as you want, those people who are not co-operating will wrest it from your hands." Wrest it! When I can fight the British I can fight the Indians too. But give me something to fight for. Do not let me have to take back from here a charter of slavery and then expect me to fight my own people (Applause). I could not do it, and if I tried to do it, I should fail. But with freedom in our hands I would gladly go back to those in whose name my friend Mr. Jayakar spoke. He claimed to speak for Young India, I think he knows that although I am older than him in years, I am a young man in heart, in spirit, in temperament and in love of fighting. I was non-co-operating when Mr. Jayakar was still practising in the Law Courts. (Mr. Jayakar shook his head). Anyhow, he was not in gaol with me. My brother and I were the very first to be sent to gaol by Lord Reading. I bear him no grudge for that (Cheers); but I want the power also when Lord Reading goes wrong again in India to send him to gaol (Laughter).

NOT FOR DOMINION STATUS

I have not come here to 'ask' for Dominion Status. I do not believe in the "attainment" of Dominion Status. The one thing to which I am committed is Complete Independence. In Madras in 1927 we passed a resolution making that our goal. In 1928, in the Convention of All-Parties, the adoption of the Nehru Report Constitution was moved, the very first clause of which was about Dominion Status. Even my old Secretary, Pandit Ja-

(Continued on page 5)

### AS MOSCOW SEES IT

—:o:—

Futility Of Round Table Conference

"IZVESTIA'S" COMMENTS.

"ENGLAND CAN'T COME TO TERMS WITH INDIAN AGENTS"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 4.

Moscow.—Reviewing the work of the Indian Round Table Conference "Izvestia" says that after seven weeks of deliberations not a single decision has been adopted by the Conference. On one hand a great economic crisis has sharpened antagonism between the native capital and British colonial rule interfering with India's own capitalist development. On the other hand capitulation before England in the present development of revolutionary movement would mean a loss of leadership in the movement by the Indian bourgeoisie. These factors are responsible for the absence of a real basis of agreement between England and Indian bourgeoisie.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO PLACE CARD ON TABLE.

England's policy at the Conference, therefore, consists of gaining time, fanning antagonism between Hindus and Moslems by a discussion of technical points of Federal organisation. England fears to show her cards and proclaim her desire to preserve full domination over India. She hopes the Indian bourgeoisie's fear of the masses will force them to capitulate. The actual collapse of the Conference is the new proof—England cannot come to terms even with her Indian agents.

## STOP PRESS

TROUBLE AGAIN IN BURMA.

RANGOON, January 4.

There was a recrudescence of trouble between the Chinese and Burmese in Canal Street in Lamavaw district this morning. The total number of dead is 10 including six who were killed to-day and that of injured 75. Stray cases of assault have also been reported.

The total rebel casualties in Tharrawady are now estimated at 300 killed and 200 wounded while 117 have been taken prisoners.

It is reported that while the troops were on their way to attack a rebel strong-hold they found several fortresses surrounding an incomplete system of trenches. The name plate which has been brought to Rangoon from the rebel headquarters was inscribed: "Palace of King of Burma."—A. P.

DINESH GUPTA IN JAIL.

CALCUTTA, January 4.

Dinesh Gupta suspect in connection with Writers Buildings outrage who was discharged from hospital last week is now in Alipore Central Jail. His brother has been permitted to interview him under the usual conditions. The suspect will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Sixteen Words

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—Rupees 2,000 to be made in 2 months. 56, Esplanade Road, Office 32.
A R4032

WANTED—PERSONS experienced in Cloth Line. Matriculates, Undergraduates and Graduates knowing Gujrati preferred. Apply to Box No. 567, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4033

WANTED—A young DOCTOR (Christian) as SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Mission Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials to: Dr. MACDONALD SMITH, Mission House, JODHPUR.
A R4037

VACANCY OF CASH CLERK—Pay Rs. 40, increase after one month. Security required Rs. 200. Apply: GENERAL MATERIALS, Gaiety Building, Bori Bunder.
A R4040

WANTED—Enthusiastic CIGARETTE DEALERS as town Agents for Swadeshi Cigarettes, certified by the Congress. Apply GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, 96, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
A R3979

WANTED—Experienced Hindu or Christian MOTOR DRIVER, knowing all sort of Car repairs. Apply with testimonials to K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 2293

THE LIBERAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, wants to open its CENTRAL OFFICE at BOMBAY. Applications are invited for the Secretary's post on pay Rs. 250—20—450—30—750. Only those who could handle the business efficiently and who could deposit Rs. 10,000 and who have previous banking experience need apply. T. RAMANATHA SARMA, Managing Director, The Liberal Bank of India Ltd., Registered Office-Madras.
A R 4008

### Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Well-ventilated, spacious OFFICES at reasonable rents. Apply: MANAGER, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
C 2294

### Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI MATCHES—Indian Capital, manufactured by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rashtriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH, Swadeshi Matches and Cigarettes Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN touring Upper India for three months, desires Commission Work Cheap terms. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4031

THERE'S FLAVOUR and Taste to suit you. CEYLON, DARJEELING, NILGIRI and CALCUTTA "Quality-Teas." Choose whatsoever your fancy tells. They are all delicious SWADESHI "O. K." Teas. PERRY COMPANY, Grant Road.
T 2183C

### Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER, 504 Sadashiv, Poona City.
R 3861

### Matrimonial

WANTED—Highest class BRAHMIN BRIDE, aged above fifteen. Kanarese-speaking preferable. Apply Box No. 568, Advt. Deparit. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R4035

### Property For Sale

DR. SHIVDAS now intends TO RETIRE, and offers FOR SALE at Hornby Road, his well-known VENEREAL CLINIC and LABORATORY, containing aseptic and office furniture, a large number of special appliances and instruments in splendid conditions with a rich collection of special books on Venereology. A very rare opportunity. Apply soon in writing to Mr. N. P. SHROFF, at Popli Villa, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
M R4018

### Motors and Accessories

GENUINE NASH PARTS for all models, can be had at greatly reduced prices from AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Stores Department, behind their old Office at Chandan Wadi.
M R4038

### Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements egal and Public Notifications are ublished in these columns at e following rates.—

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|---|---|
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

### NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A CO-OPTED COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the disqualification, under Sections 16 (1) (b) and 17 (a) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, a Co-opted Councillor, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the above Act. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby fix Friday, the 16th January, 1931, as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted Councillors.

Printed forms of nomination papers can be obtained free of charge by persons eligible for election on application to the Electoral Department during office hours from Wednesday, the 7th January, 1931, to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Thursday, the 15th January, 1931.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied, and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the Electoral Department before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday, the 16th January, 1931.

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on Monday, the 26th January, 1931.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1931.
2300

### Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing Latrines and Urinals at Palton Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, January, 1931.
2299

### Tender.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1931. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1931, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenders will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that Office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dt. 23-12-1930.
2288

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER for the supply of Burma Teak Squares, Burma Teak Scantlings, Burma Teak Boards, Indian Teak Logs, Timbers other than Teak, and Indigenous hardwood boards for flooring of Railway Wagons.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned timber for the year commencing 1st April, 1931.

2. The prescribed form of tender with Conditions on which tenders will be received and Specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of timber during the year 1931-32". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 18th February, 1931.

5. The results of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2295

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1931-32.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 230,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 12th January, 1931, and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.
2192

### Public Notices

NOTICE.

Re:—THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), MILLS NOS. 2 & 3 AT BROACH.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., (in liquidation) has obtained permission of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 15th December, 1930 to sell off the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Mills Nos. 2 and 3 at Broach, either by Public Auction or by Private offers subject to the sanction of the Court. Therefore notice is hereby given that all properties of the abovenamed Company of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Mills Nos. 2 and 3 compromising of land, Mills buildings and machinery consisting of 712 Looms and 25,888 Spindles situated at Broach on the Station Road, are now for sale subject to the conditions of sale which are approved by the District Judge, Ahmedabad and also subject to his final sanction. The Official Liquidator is now open to receive offers should be sent in a sealed cover so as to reach the Office of the Official Liquidator, the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), situated in the District Court buildings, Ahmedabad, on or before the 31st January 1931, 5 p.m. No offer will be considered which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) as earnest money. The conditions of sale and the particulars of machinery and land of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Mills Nos. 2 and 3 can be obtained from the Office of the Official Liquidator on any working day between hours of 12 noon and 5-0 p.m.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA,
Official Liquidator.
The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (in liquidation).

Dated 22nd December, 1930.
District Court Building,
Ahmedabad.
2254

### Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANKLI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Cabinetmaker, the Transferee herein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Shaikh Ahmed Sirdar Haji Budloo Subrati, Mahomed Umer Sirdar Haji Budloo Subrati and Khairunnissa alias Lalli, daughter of Sirdar Haji Budloo Subrati, the Mortgagors, under and by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of March, 1917, made between Sirdar Haji Budloo Subrati (since deceased) of the one part and Sorabji Khursedji Ghandhi (since deceased) of the other part, which Mortgage was transferred by Transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd November, 1927, made between the Administrator-General of Bombay therein referred to as the Transferor of the first part, the Mortgagors of the second part and the said Transferee of the third part and also pursuant to a Further Charge dated 3rd November, 1927, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Transferee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house containing a ground floor and two upper floors standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 575 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29-95-99, New Nos. 13531-13602, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-3545, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 3912 (3) and Old Street No. 99B and New Street No. 16, and Cadastral Survey No. 1763 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee, at their Office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE MADE BY ROBERTS, DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS, ALSO RARE PIECES OF OLD OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, "KNAKE'S" PIANO, CEILING AND TABLE FANS, MOTOR CARS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bungalow No. 5 at the corner of Nepean Sea and Narayan Dabholker Roads, very valuable made-to-order household furniture, comprising dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass, crockery, silver and plateware, rich Jacobean extension dining table, chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiter to match, comfortable Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets and book cases, desks, "Knake's" sweet-toned full iron frame cottage piano, rich carpets, exceptionally large size open carved blackwood round table, Jacobean made-to-order bedsteads with box spring mattresses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, silk tapestry lined deewans, teapoys, etc., etc., also

One "Chevrolette" Sedan, 5 seater, 1930 Model, Motor Car.

One "Armstrong Sydley" touring 5 seater, 1928 model, Motor Car, in perfectly working order.

The property of Mr. N. B. Macbeth of Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Mr. G. J. Griffiths of Messrs Griffith and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Chemicals, Iron, Microscope, Auto Parts, Photos, Machinery Parts, Cotton Poolins, 19 Packages Hydrochloride, Nitric, Sulphuric, Sodium, Peroxide, Phospherous Amorphus and Pentachloride, Acitric Acids, Medicine, Inks, Woollen Overcoating, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 811 BALES AMERICAN COTTON AND 50 BALES EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 6th January, 1931 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree Plot No. D-56, 59 and 60 by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton (belonging to Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Coy.) damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Messrs. Gill & Coy.

811 Bales American Cotton.
50 Bales Egyptian Cotton.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

### Amusements.

AN EXCELLENT GIFT OF THE SEASON.

The Only Magnificent Picture of the Day.

**'Court Martial'**

Commencing Friday, 9th January. A Production Worthy of the Traditions of "COLUMBIA PICTURES." JACK HOLT and BETTY COMPSON performing Marvellous Deeds.

**SUPER CINEMA**

Near Charni Road Junction.

2ND WEEK—AT

**Royal Opera House.**

Music synchronised with the events of Dr. ALVARO'S Arabic Love-Romance.

**Zalim Zulejkha**

Also Stage Dance by Miss FAHIMA.

The bewitching beauty of the Surya Prakash Film Co., daily thrills the audience with artistic contortions of her body and with ringing stage dance.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

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**The Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali**

Presents Mr. Chapekar B. A. and Jackie Coogan' Ram Apte in

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or the Divorce

The Most popular two hours' Drama or popularly called Marathi Stage Talkie

To-day and Every Evening at 6-30 P. M.

At **THE BOMBAY THEATRE**

Popular Cinema Rates!

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SPECIAL

**X'MAS**

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At

**Victoria Carnival**

GOWALIA TANK

From 4th December 1930.

**Rs. 3,000**

will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night

1ST PRIZE RS. 100.

2ND PRIZE RS. 50.

Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.

**Come One! Come All!!**

and swell the Charity Funds.

Admission to grounds

ANNAS 2 ONLY

**THE CAPITOL**

To-day and To-morrow only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A story of Passion-Tossed hearts in the Ocean of Life

with

NILS ASTHER
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All-Talking Comedy.

**Rialto Talkies**

To-day and To-morrow only AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Screen's Greatest Lovers

GRETA GARBO
JOHN GILBERT
IN
A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS

With Sound and Singing

LAUREL HARDY

All-Talking Comedy in 2 Reels

"Unaccustomed as We are"

Musical Cartoon

FLIP THE FROG

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE YEAR'S COMEDY RIOT.

THE FALL OF EVE
THE FALL OF EVE

featuring

PATSY RUTH MILLER

100 p.c. Talking 100 p.c

She just couldn't resist temptation. What the original Eve knew about apples, snakes and the garden of Eden is nothing compared with this.

Did she fall or was she pushed?

DON'T MISS

THE FALL OF EVE

Also

Mickey Mouse

IN

THE CACTUS KID

and

TURKEY FOR TWO

Two reel Talking Comedy

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**

6-30 and 10 p.m.
Here They Are
The Two Black Crows
MORAN and MACK
in
"WHY BRING THAT UP"

Paramount All-Talking All-Laughing Picture.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**

6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Season's Jolliest Talkies
REGINALD DENNY
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WHAT A MAN

Laughs and Comedy Galore
Fast Fresh Fun Throughout.

**EMPRESS TALKIES.**

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Paramount Musical Romance

THE LOVE PARADE

Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER

JEANETTE MACDONALD

The Roguish Romance of a Beautiful Queen, and a dashing King of Hearts.

**GLOBE CINEMA**

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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Biggest Sensation!

CARLO ALDIN
IN
THE FOOLISH WAGER

Luxurious Settings!
Gorgeous Scenes!
Extravagant Photography!
What was his surprise when the gang of ruffians asked him to burgle a house and the house he found to be his own!
Also a roaring Comedy.

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GOLD DOLLAR ... TINS OF 50
GOLDEN SPARROW } In packets of ten.
LION AND HORSE }

No Chemicals. No finger stains. No useless cravings No cough but real satisfaction from genuine tobacco packed in purest Rice Paper. Supplied at Usual Market Rates.

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VEGETABLE VITAMIN OIL,
for diseases of
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# TRADE AND FINANCE.

## GOOD DEMAND FOR CALL MONEY.

### Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Jan. 1.

MONEY.

Money rates were quiet excepting on the last working day of the year which is also the banking year-end, when call funds were in good demand and the rate rose from 2-1|2 to 4 per cent. Trade is still restricted and the demand this week shows a negligible decrease of Rs. 1.19 lakhs. There were no tenders for treasury bills, but intermediates were available, three months at Rs. 98-9 and six months at Rs. 97-10 per cent. The next tender will be received on 6th January, 1931. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1|2 per cent., two months 4 per cent. and three to six months 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th December showed a decrease of Rs. 27.79 lakhs in the cash balance which amounted to Rs. 14,51,41,000 as compared with Rs. 15.77 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities was 17.42, a decrease of 0.48 per cent. under last week. Loans were down by Rs. 7.49 lakhs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted were up by Rs. 33.66 lakhs and Rs. 71.59 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits had increased, the former by Rs. 11.97 lakhs to Rs. 7.31 crores and the latter by Rs. 27.49 lakhs to Rs. 74.22 crores. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 6 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 26th December, 1930, shows a decrease of Rs. 248.88 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 12,02,53,000 as compared with Rs. 15.29 crores at this time last year. Loans and cash credits have declined by Rs. 16.54 lakhs and by Rs. 12.47 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have risen by Rs. 50.58 lakhs. Ways and Means advances show an increase of Rs. 2 crores thus bringing the total borrowings to Rs. 5 crores. Government deposits stand at Rs. 6.94 crores, a decrease of Rs. 37.19 lakhs under the previous week. Other deposits have improved by Rs. 15.53 lakhs to Rs. 74.37 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.46, a decrease of 2.96 per cent. under last week. The Bank rate stands at 6 per cent.

Owing to numerous holidays, transactions in the gilt-edged market were of small dimensions. The tone on the whole was steady and prices were maintained at last levels. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper stood steady at Rs. 63-8, while 5 per cent. 1945-55, 1935 and 1939-44 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 100-8, Rs. 96-2 and Rs. 94 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 showed no alteration at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101-15, but 6 per cent. 1933-36 Loan was a bit quiet at Rs. 100-10. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-9. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan has receded to Rs. 74-1 and 1934-37 Loans to Rs. 89-2. 4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan showed no price alteration at Rs. 83-2, while 1934 Bonds lost 2 annas to Rs. 95.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 22nd December, 1930, shows a small increase of Rs. 1.31 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 161.90 crores. Silver coin, silver bullion and gold bullion have all decreased by Rs. 22.04 lakhs to Rs. 115.22 crores, Rs. 18.48 lakhs to Rs. 5.62 crores and by Rs. 0.66 lakhs to Rs. 31.74 crores respectively. Securities in India are up by Rs. 43.49 lakhs to Rs. 9.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 94.24 as against 94.51 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady but dull with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-3|4d. and buyers at 1s. 5-13|16d., though 1s. 5-25|32d. was available almost every day. Business, however, was on a limited scale, both export and import trade remaining slack. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 5 3|4d., February 1s. 5 23|32d., March 1s. 5 11|16d. and April 1s. 5 21|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from Dols. 4.85 7-8 to Dols. 4.85 5|8. French francs have depreciated to 123.67. The Belga and the Italian lira were placed at 34.76 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market ruled easier and there was a fall of about six pies in the price of ready to Rs. 21-4-6 per tola. At the lower level some banks are reported to have bought small quantities of the metal, but despite this rates are unaffected owing to continued poor offtake which does not exceed about 6,000 tolas a day. Stocks are still ample at about 3-1|2 lakhs tolas. The price of ready sovereigns declined by three pies to Rs. 13-8-3, while forward is unchanged at Rs. 13-8-9. The price of gold in London was stationary at 85s. 1 1|2d. at the opening of the week, but towards the close it is quoted at 85s. 1 1|4d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 5th January Settlement and Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 3rd February Settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £15,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,98,694 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,000.

SILVER.

Active conditions characterised the silver market and there were erratic price movements. The quotation for ready rose to Rs. 44.3 and commanded a premium of about 10 annas over January Settlement which in turn was about one rupee higher than February. This large premium on ready was occasioned by rumours emanating from Calcutta that duty on silver would be enhanced before the general budget. The market now appears to have assumed its usual pre-budget activity and it is likely that these conditions will last for the two months to follow. The foreign markets, however, were still quiet and in Shanghai the tael dropped from 1s. 5 1|8d. to 1s. 4 7|8d., while the price of silver in London declined from 14 3|4d. to 14 7|16d. per ounce Std. ready and 14 11|16d. to 14 3|8d. for forward. The daily average offtake is almost unchanged at 90 bars, while stocks are further reduced to 1,700 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-3 and Rs. 43-10 for ready, Rs. 44-0 and Rs. 43-6 for 9th January Settlement and Rs. 43-3 and Rs. 32-6 for 7th February Settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £194,700. The total imports during the week amounted to 227 bars and Rs. 20,487 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £102,000.

SHARES.

The market remained closed during the entire week for holidays and re-opens to-morrow.

## LOW COTTON PRICES FAIL TO STIMULATE DEMAND

—:o:—

### Severe Reduction In World's Purchasing Power

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their weekly review dated New York 4th December state as under:—

Trading was comparatively light during the week under review, with the price trend continuing downward under a moderate volume of discouraged long liquidation and scattered selling. Support by the American Cotton Co-operative Association was not much in evidence, and it was only when the low levels at which resistance developed early in October were approached that buying for trade account became a steadying factor. This demand was not aggressive, being apparently limited to scale-down orders.

Among the outstanding bearish factors at the present time is the lack of definite indications that the period of world-wide economic depression through which we are passing is approaching its end. Under normal conditions the fact that middling American cotton can be bought in the Interior for less than 10 cents per pound would result in an enormous increase in consumption similar to that which took place in 1926-27. The purchasing power of the world has been so severely reduced, however, that low prices no longer seem to stimulate the demand for cotton, spinners' takings to date being considerably smaller than at this time in recent years. According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service world consumption of American cotton during the first quarter of the current season only amounted to 2,696,000 bales compared with 3,638,000 in the same quarter of 1929-30. It is hoped that the statistics for the remainder of the season will make a more satisfactory showing, but optimism in this connection is restrained by the fact that Egyptian and Indian growths are again selling on an attractive basis relative to American.

In view of the uncertain outlook for the cotton textile industry, the principal hope of the bulls is that there will be a very substantial cut in cotton acreage but, as one authority points out, there is an abundance of cheap labour in the South at the present time, there is no place for this labour to go to find profitable occupation, and, in consequence, the reduction in 1931 acreage may not be as large as is being freely predicted. The authority to which we refer, however, thinks that, owing to the minimum amount of funds likely to be available for production purposes next year, the crop will be poorly cultivated and poorly fertilized. For these reasons he looks for a low yield per acre and a material decrease in the 1931 production.

Not only has the demand for actual cotton fallen off during the past week, but also the sales of goods, buyers being disposed to limit their purchases to immediate requirements owing to the approach of the time for taking inventories. Domestic mills are fairly well supplied with orders and in some cases are increasing their running schedules.

It seems beyond question that facts are strongly against a real recovery of the cotton market at the present time and, while we look for higher prices in the long run, we would confine purchases to periods of weakness.

## FIRES IN EVACUATED VILLAGES

—:o:—

### Director's Explanation

The Director of information, Bombay, writes:—

From time to time accounts appear in the Press of fires that have broken out in villages in Gujarat involving houses vacated by migrants to Baroda territory and it is hinted that these fires have been caused by local officials in a spirit of revenge although no facts are ever given to support the allegation. Occasionally the allegation is also made that the police or other Government servants prevent the villagers from extinguishing the fires. All these allegations are false.

An illustration of the recklessness with which they are made is found in the *Bombay Samachar* of November 14. There the paper referred to a fire in the village of Sunav involving four houses and alleged that the houses were purposely burnt to frighten people who had migrated into Baroda State Territory and to induce them to return. The paper went on to say that the police dispersed with lathi charges the people gathered there to put out the fire. A picturesque touch was added to the narrative by the statement that "these valiant Satyagrahis have not even so much as looked at their burnt houses and they are fearlessly replying to the effect that they are not going to pay even a single pie of land revenue even though greater calamities than this may befall them."

In fact there were no burnt houses to look at because this account is entirely imaginary. No such fire had then taken place at Sunav. A fire did recently occur at Sunav, however, five weeks after this report was published. It broke out in the top storey of a house and was extinguished by the Special Aval Karkun and his motor driver and the special police in the village together with the police patel and some of the migrants who came over and assisted in fighting the fire.

## INDIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

—:o:—

### A Tourist Agency Run By Indian

A Correspondent writes:

The task of establishing an Indian Travel Agency has been accomplished at great length in London by Mr. N. N. Ghose, Mr. Ghose proceeded to England by the end of 1926. In 1927 he took up aviation as future career. After working in different Aeronautical firms he joined Imperial Airways to study economics and organisation of Air Transport. During his stay with Imperial Airways he was struck by the enormous amount of money handled by tourists' agents in western countries vast field open in India for such an an organisation. By the beginning of 1930 he set his hands in an adventurous task. He was successful in forming "Indian Commercial Corporation." It has been, since then, gaining foot steadily. Mr. Ghose intends to come to India very shortly to open a few branches to facilitate travel between the East and the West. Travel arrangements will be made thus for Indians by their countrymen and they will be met everywhere by their own countrymen.


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The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.

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| DHOTIES | LONGCLOTH | TWILL |
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Laxmi Building, Pallard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.



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LAXMI KABACHA. This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends respect every where etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-8. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

N. B.—*We avoid unnecessary correspondences. Foreign orders will be backed with full advance.*

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GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,
87-89-41, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.
Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25003.


## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan 2.
CORRESPONDING.

| | Season this To date | Season Week | 1929\|30 | 1929\|30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Imports .. | 1,109 | 55 | 1,382 | 93 bales |
| East Indian Imports .. | 124 | 2 | 103 | 11 " |
| Total Exports, .. | 49 | nil | 49 | 2 " |
| East Indian Exports, .. | 15 | nil | 14 | 1 " |
| Total Forwarded, .. | 841 | 32 | 1,222 | 37 " |
| East Indian Forwarded .. | 113 | 6 | 97 | 5 " |
| Total Stock .. | —— | 1,036 | —— | 918 " |
| East Indian Stock .. | —— | 72 | —— | 44 " |
| Total Sales .. | —— | 12,669 | —— | 15,690 " |
| East Indian Sales, .. | —— | 1 | —— | 1 " |

N. B. All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.


## COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

The only Institution offering Post-graduate Course (L.M.S., M.M.F. and L.M.F. may also join) and Ophthalmic Optician's Course (for persons with moderate education)—Second Session commences from January, 1931.

Limited accommodation.

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Dr. H. K. BASU, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), D.O.M.S., D.L.O., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.).

104, Dhurumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

# INDIA AND "BENGAL LANCER"

## Dr. Tagore's Appreciation.

—:o:—

(By RABINDRANATH TAGORE.)

I have just finished reading almost in one sitting the book of a "Bengal Lancer", and feel that it is one of the most remarkable books in modern literature. We are too familiar with the writings dealing with secret knowledge and distortions in sex psychology, jarring notes of nerves gone out of tune, futile struggles of human will against inheritance or inherent self-antagonism. But I have known no other instance of a genuine psychological record of any intimate touch of a Western mind with the mind of the East, a record of reactions much more deeply fundamental and interesting in its subtleties than the pathological convulsions of passions and prejudices. We have seen numerous criticisms of the eastern life from the western source, some honest and some otherwise, some cruelly smart and some insipid—bird's-eye views of living human truths which the bird's eye can never reach, misrepresentations owing to superficious incompeptence or deliberate malice. This book contains the expressions of personal experiences of a sensitive mind without any intrusion of the schoolmaster or of 'our own correspondent', or the tract society artist with his traditonal orient of palm trees, panthers and pythons.

When I mention 'Orient' in connection with this book I mean India, which lies in the middle of sharply divided Asia—the Semitic West and the Mongolian and Polynesian East. I have read in a book of travels a remark made by a well-known English thinker according to which India is the only country that belongs to the East. The implication is that India is the incomprehensible to the western mind. I cannot ignore the testimony of a man like him, and I sympathize with his bewilderment. The western humanity has a similarity of temperament with the Semitic West in its spirit of fight, in the aggressive pride of its power and possession, and its God who is relentlessly jealous of his authority. The West finds no difficulty in paying homage to the Christ who is the representative Spirit of the East, the victorious spirit of the Meek, because it does not feel the necessity to follow Him.

WILDERNESS OF CREEDS.

This Semitic Asia has been a close neighbour of Rome, and it cultivated the organization of forces with the same impulse for world dominion. The aspiration of life which it cherishes has hardly any touch of metaphysics in it; it grew up out of the nomadic scrimmage for space and pasture, and an urgent necessity for plunder. We have repeatedly been told that Englishmen have a strong preference for the Mahomedan: it is quite natural that they should understand him and therefore like him, for in some way he belongs to the twilight fringe of the West, where the light may be dimmer, but the atmosphere and temperature are the same. On the other side in Japan and China, which the author above-mentioned visited, they have something of Greece in their aesthetic sense of perfection in its definite proportionateness and also their pragmatic spirit which hardly allow any mysticism to tinge their mental horizon and create phantoms to distract them in the forward path of their life.

But India is the land of the inherently miscellaneous,—a wilderness of creeds and customs and superstitions that rudely challenge the attention of the traveller with a medley of inconsistencies which, like facts in a dream, find their equal right to exist without any refutation or even the mildest opposition of a surprise. No doubt, all religions carry their burden of incongruities, paradoxes that are unaware of their crude absurdities, ugliness or even immoral implications. For religions have their reservation plots where infantile memories of the race are piously sheltered and logic is forbidden to ask for their documents of adult citizenship. They are freely allowed to carry their ragged bundles containing fragments of the dismembered dead, useless and insanitary. Unfortunately, religions are too numerous in India with their hoardings that are like the pocket of a child, perfectly indiscriminate in its contents. This has produced an ethnological puzzle and a social and political conundrum in our country.

CULTURAL STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

But one has to keep in his mind that this impossible jumble has not been India's own creation, just as no party is responsible for the bewildering variety of races in the world, producing painful tangles in man's history that are full of physical and moral menace. This is a fact given to her from the prehistoric period of her social evolution. It is a problem which her own civilization was compelled from the very first to solve in order to prove her human worth—the problem of heterogeneity. Possibly other ancient civilizations like those of Greece and Rome had a similar task which they vigorously simplified by forcible elimination. Whenever something like the same problem still persists in the modern age, as it does on a smaller scale in the United States, and also in South Africa, the difficulty goads the people to barbarity,—the very people who feel exultantly superior when they talk about the caste distinctions prevailing in India.

After a preliminary struggle for the Aryan supremacy India accepted in her hospitable soil the fact of the race variety. Very likely it was inevitable, for the invading immigrants were small in number and some parts of the original inhabitants were not inferior to them in the progress of their social organization. But such acceptance meant toleration of an endless miscellany of creeds and cultures not in harmony with the newcomers' own tradition or temperament. A most desperate struggle went on for centuries—not the physical struggle for race survival but a spiritual struggle for the survival of a superior culture in spite of its very heavy load of alien accumulations.

The unavoidable problem [illegible] made the Aryan mind to [illegible] I am sure it was felt that [illegible] small minority represented by the invaders could save their own spirit from being dragged down underneath the mass of foreign matter desultory and discordant, if only they could evolve a comprehensive philosophy which would bind into a harmonious unity the facts that are alien and irrelevant and yet at the same time would transcend them. It is unnecessary to say that these people did not deliberately sit down to construct a system of thought that would save their mind from being smothered into degradation. Their subconscious activity was constantly roused by the utter necessity of the circumstance. And they said: 'Differences are only in the appearance which is 'maya' but in their essence all things are one; that in reality there is nothing but Brahman, the infinite, and multitude is only in the seeming.'

In most other countries philosophy gives expression and exercise to the intellectual mind and only indirectly influences our actions, but in India it has had its practical purpose. For when she had to submit inevitably to the invasion of the swarming 'many', and to accommodate them in her social organism, her most desperate struggle was not against foreign attacks but against the inner elements of disharmonies. And she said: "I accept all things, I do not fight against them, and my mission for ever will be to find myself in them and beyond them, for in the perfect spiritual comprehension of the all is my true freedom.' Those who are no true travellers but born tourists, who come from outside and care not to go in, whose method of lightening their own burden is the scientific method of external pruning and extermination, leaving the inner roots to perpetuate spiritual entanglements, have only the eyes to see the crowd of facts in India, some unsavoury, some unmeaning, insanitary and abnormal, disjunct and disproportionate; but they cannot see the subtle and all-pervading brooding truth over them, the eternal spirit of India, ever trying to save things that are condemned by laying emphasis upon some meaning which remains vague in them, and which with the growth of its clearness transforms them from the unreal into reality.

REALISNG UNITY OF MAN.

The doctrine of the unity of Man, the transcendental unity of all things, is not unknown to other parts of the world, but in India it is not a mere doctrine to be logically pursued but truth that for one's salvation has to be realized and be made more indubitably evident than things that are seen and touched. The process is called 'Yoga', in which man's psychology and physiology have allied themselves into a perfect power of illumination for India. The infinite which is the supreme spirit of unity is not for the mathematical reasoning but for the liberation of consciousness in the individual which is considered by our people as the final goal of Man. This realm of aspiration, of the ultimate spiritual endeavour in India, is even more difficult of approach than the South Pole when essayed by the smart tourist who only has the time and power to taste the cocoanut by licking its skin and exulting over the superiority of the gooseberry of his own hedge in a sumptuous book of travel.

But the 'Bengal Lancer' has shown the daring of mind and the true spirit of adventure by approaching the most difficult frontier of that India, which is not the British India nor the geographical India. He has occasionally stumbled into some minor technical errors, some slips in typography which pedants take special pleasure in exposing; but he has felt truth as a consummate artist who can see what is significant behind the screening crowd of the non-essential and expressed the unutterable mystery of it in a language which is as quick with life's fire as his own beautiful Arab steed, and as responsive to his slightest gesture as that former companion of his barrack life.

A perfect perspective of his self-portrayal has been opened through the beginning of his chapters in that fateful border of India where the Aryan immigrants commenced their own history in that land. The picture of his young life, rude and adventurous, his enjoyments, which had their source in a turbulent animal spirit, constant preparedness for military enterprises, spending days and nights near dangers prowling in ambuscade, had some analogy with the life of that vigorous race in their youth inebriated with a reckless confidence in their victorious destiny. He like them, was not overmuch troubled in the beginning with the spirit's inner questionings, but only with the surging of an exuberant vitality. Then the stream of events deepened and widened and descended towards the Gangetic valley where King Janaka once meditated and taught the cult of Brahma, and Buddha taught the uttermost extinction of self in a spirit of love that is measureless. These belong to the deathless profundity of truth compared to which the rise and fall of empires are mere bubbles, the spirit of which is still brooding in India's patient and plaintive atmosphere over the ever-revolving circles of self-devouring futilities, the driftings of history that rock on the waves for a time and then disappear in the abyss. This British soldier came and gazed on its serenity and questioned it. The silence baffled him but did not repel; for it will ever remain with him and whisper to him in his solitude, 'Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma'—'All that there is is one with Brahma.'

A PROPER PERSPECTIVE.

This great utterance was radiated forth from the utter bliss of an illumined realization on a day that had dawned in a forest shade in India. That day ever remains undated; that forest has vanished like the scribbling of a child on his slate carelessly wiped away the next moment. Since that day, along the red dusty road of centuries soldiers of wild tribes marched to conquer, adventurers to seek their fortune, the kings to reign and while they felt secure of an eternity of wealth and glory their power faded like the flaming colour from the sunset clouds, but through the silence of countless starry nights and dew-bathd mornings over this tragic land of a variegated destiny still are chanted the same immortal words; 'Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma.' And by the same red road of time, trampled by triumphant power and pride and pilgrims seeking wisdom and peace, the swarm of tourists will raise the dust and pass on to oblivion chattering and gossiping, taking notes of innumerable details while ignoring the one voice of the ancient prayer that brings out from all imperfections an eternal movement of redemption, ceaselessly evolving meaning—the prayer: 'Lead me from the unreal to Reality, make clear in me thy manifestation'— the prayer that is ever working even from the unconscious depths of those tourist minds as well as in all failures that are crude, crooked and stupid.—The "Spectator".

## MUSLIM UNION WANTS INFORMATION.

DELHI, January 3.

The Secretary, Delhi Muslim Union, wires:

Will any of the Muslim or non-Muslim members of the Council of State or Legislative Assembly take the trouble of asking the Government of India the following questions:—

(1) How many Indians have been arrested and convicted in connection with the political movement in British India (U. P., Bengal, Frontier Province, Bombay, etc., included) from last April upto December 31? How many Indians have been wounded? How many have lost their lives?

(2) The following details should also be given:

How many Hindus are convicted, wounded or killed? How many Untouchables are convicted, wounded or killed? How many Muslims are convicted, wounded or killed? How many Sikhs are convicted, wounded or killed? How many Parsis are convicted, wounded or killed? How many Christians are convicted, wounded or killed?

## Deposit Act In Force

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 30.

To check political activities, the Rajkote state promulgated one ordinance after another. As a sequel 13 persons have been jailed. The severest of the ordinances is the deposit Act. Sjts. Bhagilal Jagannath Desai and Girjashanker have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment under this Act for refusing to deposit Rs. 500.

To protest against the conviction of the latter, a public meeting was held in the Kothari Chowk yesterday night.

Swadeshi is given an impetus on account of vigorous picketing here.

## BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET WORKERS UNION

—:o:—

Pledged Not To Handle Foreign Cloth

The boycott of foreign cloth in Bombay markets has been considerably strengthened by the patriotis, of the workers who handle the bales of the boycotted cloth. Hundreds of these workers doing work in Mulji Jaitha, Mangaldas, Laxmidas and other cloth markets met in a huge meeting on Tuesday night and formed themselves into a union to be styled hereafter as "The Bombay Cloth Market Workers' Union." Mr. Dinkarrao Javalkar was in the chair.

At the outset the meeting passed a resolution passing tribute to the memory of Shahid Babu Ganu, Kalishankar and others.

The meeting then decided that a union of workers ought to established with a view to guard the interest on their class. The union is to be called "The Bombay Cloth Market Workers' Union." The object of this union is to unite together all workers in the markets and to promote their interests social, industrial and economic. A managing Committee of 15 members was elected to look after the work and draft the further constitution.

The Union after having been duly constituted unanimously passed a resolution enjoying upon all the workers not to handle the bales of foreign cloth.

Messrs. Javalkar and S. K. Patil made fervent appeals to the workers to rise to the occasion and contribute their humble mite to the national struggle. Workers seemed to be determined to stand by the pledge and not to touch foreign cloth. Amidst scares of great enthusiasm the meeting terminated.


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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

'GANDHI DAY'.

The following markets will be closed to-day (Monday) being Gandhi Day.

(1) Bombay Iron Merchants Market.

(2) Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Market.

**TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO.**

Programme:—12 noon—Gramaphone records.

7 p.m. Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitation of Holy Koran; and Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

**"WHAT IS WRONG WITH BOMBAY?"**

An ordinary Meeting of the Indian Institute of Architect will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday the 8th instant at 6-15 p.m. when Mr E. M Gilbert-Loge, will read a paper on "What is wrong with Bombay." The President Mr. D. V. Ditchburn will occupy the chair. Members and those interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

**BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN.**

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment AFI will play at Sir P. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday-commencing at 5-30 p.m.

**YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.**

A dramatic competition open to all Parsee students of schools and colleges will be held at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, 1st February 1931. Entries must be sent to the Secretary, P.O. Box 828, not later than 15th January. For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

### WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

A procession of women will be taken out in Mandvi to-day being 'Gandhi Day' commencing from Arogya Mandir Khand Bazar at 4-30 (S. T.). Shrimati Perinben Captain and Hansa Mehta will lead the procession.

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Jawahir Bazar (Kharak Bazar).

**FLAG SALUTATION.**

Under the auspices of the Tarun Bharat Sevika Sangh the National Flag Salutation will take place to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at Ganesh Galli Maidan (Kombadi Galli) Lal Baug.

After the flag salutation is over a public meeting will be held at the same place when Prof. D. F. Gharpure. Sjt. S. K. Patil, A. B. Kolhatkar and others will speak.

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**BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL**

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, for women and children of the Bhatia Community. During the month of December 1930 in all 1535 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 364 women, 348 children and 313 infants. 39 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 48.5. The total number of delivered during the year since April 1930 was 166, 23 espectant mothers were under observation.

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**TO INVESTIGATE RELEASED PRISONERS' COMPLAINTS.**

The Secretary, Bombay Working Men's Institute, writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, has at its meeting held on the 20th. December, appointed a small Committee with powers to co-opt, to investigate complaints made by released prisoners regarding their treatment in jail, and also about the working of the new jail rules in the Bombay Presidency, and to make suggestions about reforms therein. All persons interested in jail reform are requested to communicate with the General Secretary of the League (Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.)

### SABARMATI LADY WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From A Corresnondent.)

DAKOR, Jan. 3.

Smt. Dahiben Raojibhai Patel of Satyagrahashrama Sabarmati who was helping Smt. Mithiben Petit in Surat district for the last eight months at the instance of Mahatmaji had specially come to Kaira district for a couple of days to help to make Pujya Kasturba's tour successful. The dictator of Kaira district. Smt. Bhaktiba. Mrs. Gonaldas Durbar, and Pujya Ba have been exhorting the peasants of Kaira District not to pay land revenue. Smt. Dahiben was arrested in this connection at Anand station while coming to Dakor with Pujya Ba. and Smt. Bhaktiba on 30th of December.

### REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

—:o:—

The Special Golden Jubilee Numbers of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" of Poona, which have just been published in honour of the fifty-first birthday of the "Kesari-Maharatta" Institution founded by the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, contain the history of the papers, important documents about the Institution, photos of the "Kesari" offices and its several departments and a large number of photos of Editors, Sub-Editors, other contributors together with their brief life-sketches and also of those connected with the management of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" newspapers and the Press. The half century which has passed since the inauguration of the papers was, undoubtedly, not a period of smooth sailing and its conductors certainly had to pass through various difficult stages, not only from political point of view but almost all points of view. The numbers which contain interesting information about the papers which have in the past played prominent part in awakening national consciousness in Maharashtra, are sure to find a large number of readers.

### BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE'S DISPLAY.

—:o:—

The Bombay Swadeshi League has exhibited at the Bandra Swadeshi Bazaar, samples of Swadeshi goods and has also opened a Khadi Stall.

Many varieties of goods are attractively exhibited, and visitors to the Bazaar are attracted to these stalls by the fine display of Swadeshi articles. The League has also published leaflets giving the names and addresses of the manufacturers whose goods are exhibited. These stalls serve the double purpose of giving publicity to the manufacturer as also show to the public the number of things which are manufactured in different parts of the country. The samples from the Ogale Glass works and the Agra Shoe Factory are much appreciated. The Khadi Stall is also well patronised. Misses Dastur sisters have very kindly assisted the League in looking after the management of the stalls.

### CRICKET MATCH AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, January 4.

Continuing their innings before fairly large crowd in their match against Vizianagaram XI, the Madras XI were all out for 167 runs (Stephenson sixty-two, Naidu four for forty-eight). Vizianagaram in their second innings declared at 232 for nine. Hobbs not playing as it was Sunday. Godame scored fifty-five and Naidu forty. Jagannathan took six wickets for 99 runs. Madras XI in their second innings had made eight for four wickets when stumps were drawn.—A. P.

### PROPOSED MATRICULATION COURSE

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(Continued from page 6.)

fered the least bit, owing to my having not learnt or owing to my having forgotten every word of these subjects. Is it intended to make young matrics. virtuosoes?

If the Academic Council thinks that a liberal education ought to comprise subjects like science, let them be placed under the heading English. What is English kept as a subject for and 20 marks assigned to it, if it is merely word-proficiency in that language that is aimed? The best kind of literature is that which imparts knowledge as to the creation of God on Earth and His manifold manifestations in thoughts, acts and words of men. In fact, there should be two heads only, called (1) Literature and (II) General. The head Literature should be divided into two parts (1) Indian (including vernaculars) and (2) Foreign (including French, German etc.) The texts prescribed in each should include literature and teaching of History and Geography, and General Science. It is thus that these subjects can be made indirectly interesting to students. Make them separate subjects, with separate examinations, in them, and they become odious impositions. Under the head General, may be included Arithmetic. Algebra should be scrapped. Geometry should fall under Drawing and should be an entirely separate department of voluntary study beside the scope of the Matriculation Examination.

With all the views expressed above there may not be general agreement. Nevertheless, I have thought fit to put them on paper and invite your courtesy in publishing them as the subject is one of profound interest and is also of importance to the well-being of those who are unable to speak for themselves, but yet who are destined to be the future citizens of this great country and whose trustees we are.—Yours truly,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 30.

## PIONEERS OF POONA JOURNALISM.

### "Kesari-Maratha" Jubilee Celebration.

### LOKMANYA'S CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN NATIONALISM.

The valuable contribution made to Indian journalism and to the public life of Poona and of the country by the two newspapers of Maharashtra founded by the late Lokmanya Tilak was eulogised at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the "Kesari" and "Maratha" of Poona, held in the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who presided over the function declared that the "Kesari" and "Maratha" were mainly responsible "for kindling the fire of patriotism at a time when the country was steeped in slavery."

OLDER THAN CONGRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that the "Kesari" was older than the Indian National Congress. It would be true to say that the forces which brought about the birth of the Congress were derived from the inspiration of these two papers.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that Indian newspapers were conducted on a higher plane than Western papers which were "tools in the hands of capitalists." The "Kesari" and "Maratha" had maintained a high moral level.

Yet another speaker said that the volume and intensity of the present political movement was due to the spade-work of Lokmanya Tilak through these journals.

Many more speakers joined in the chorus of tributes.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

In the course of the presidential address Dr. Deshmukh observed that the "Kesari" and "Mahratha" were founded in 1881 by the late Lokmanya Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar and other young men inspired only by a desire to serve the country. Unlike other newspapers in India these journals were started by poor men and not by capitalists.

Since its inception the "Kesari" had championed the cause of the people and thrived in spite of the many adverse circumstances which Indian journals have to face in this country. Still it successfully carried on a fight for the freedom of the people and for the amelioration of the poor and the ignorant. A decade ago it was not an easy task for a paper to advocate even a measure of freedom. The advancement and progress of the present political struggle was due in no small measure to the brave beginnings made by journals like the "Kesari."

LOKMANYA AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

It was the Lokmanya who roused the sentiment of nationalism which was till then dormant in the people. The speaker then laid stress of the great work done by these journals in the domain of social reforms. It was generally believed that the late Lokmanya was very conservative in religious matters and that he supported orthodoxy in everything. Dr. Deshmukh repudiated this suggestion and cited instances where the Lokmanya had advocated social reforms. He was definitely against child marriages and was also against marriages of persons older than 40. Similarly the Lokmanya had written strongly against the custom of tonsuring of Hindu widows.

That he was in favour of interdining was evident from the fact that he had dined many times with Mr. Horniman and his Muslim colleagues.

PIONEERS IN JOURNALISM.

The speaker then paid a tribute to the way in which the papers were conducted and expressed the wish that they may live many more years to espouse the cause of the country.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved a resolution expressing Bombay citizens rejoicings at the completion by the Kesari-Maratha Institution of 50 years of continuous and epoch-making public service in rousing the people of this country to their sense of duty towards the Motherland and creating and fostering in them the spirit of Nationalism.

The resolution placed on record its high sense of appreciation for the valuable services rendered by the Kesari-Maratha in the advancement of literature, research social reform and other spheres of National life.

Mr. B. G. Horniman supported the resolution.

SIR LALUBHAI'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Lalubhai joined in the chorus of tributes and said that Lokmanya Tilak was the first who put up a fight for the vernaculars. He wanted that English should not be the medium of instruction but that the vernaculars should take the place of English.

Sjt. K. M. Munsai said that the "Kesari" and "Maratha" will always remain the living embodiment which permeated the life and activities of one of the greatest Indians in modern history the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

After Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and several other speakers had addressed the gathering, the function came to a close.

## INDIA THROBBING WITH NEW LIFE.

### Why World's Eyes Are Riveted On Her.

### SWAMI SATYADEO RETURNS FROM CONTINENT.

Over twenty thousand people assembled in a public meeting at the Azad Maidan on Sunday afternoon and heard the address of Swami Satyadeo who has recently returned to India from Europe where he was touring for the last three years. "Why the World sympathises with India in her present Political Struggle," was the theme of the Hindi address which he delivered. Mrs. Perin Captain presided.

BED-ROCK OF THE MOVEMENT.

Swamiji began with analysing the present national movement and laid emphasis on the fundamental principles on which it is based. The movement was bound to succeed, he affirmed, because it stood on the bed-rock principles of Non-violence and Love of humanity. The very ether of the world was impregnated with the spirit of "Ahimsa" of which Mahatma Gandhi was the first propounder and the strongest champion.

MAHATMA — THE WORLD-SAVIOUR.

The problem of best society and best government was to-day knocking at the doors of every civilized nation and it had baffled all nations alike. The salvation of the world did not lie in the science of economics, nor in politics which was rotten to the core. The world was in search of a society based on the principles of Love and mutual good will. Looked at from this angle, India's struggle would appear to be world's struggle. The world was, for all these years in search of an apostle of Love and Non-violence and in Mahatma Gandhi it had at last got him. The methods employed by Mahatmaji were the only methods by which the world could be liberated from the shackles of enforced domination of classes over masses.

THROBBING WITH NEW LIFE.

After coming to India Swamiji continued, he was overjoyed at the new spectacle which he witnessed everywhere in the country. India to-day was throbbing with a new life based on a new philosophy. They had a message to give to the World and through Gandhiji they were giving it. Swamiji particularly pointed out that the responsibility of the present fight was not on Mahatmaji. He had entrusted it to the nation when he was clapped in the Yeroda Jail. It was, therefore, their sacred duty to conduct the movement in a perfectly non-violent spirit. The eyes of the world to-day were rivetted on that slim figure in Yeroda Jail who carried with him the solution of the present-day problems of the world.

The meeting terminated after Vande Mataram was sung.

## *MENACE OF HITLERISM.*

(Continued from page 6.)

settlement of surplus population abolition of uncarned incomes, repayment of war-profits, nationalisation of trusts, shares in profits of these undertakings, commercialisation of big stores and their lease at low rates to small trader. Yet Hitler is so modest as to protest that his Swastik contemplates "seisure of power by legal and constitutional means". "We are revolutionaries" says this Swastik hero, "but not in the sense of 'Putsch'" a revolution or an overthrow. "We are revolutionaries of the spirit."

The caution is certainly very opportune and the Hitlerites seem to be as well-behaved inside the Reich so far despite all the zeal of their rabble following and the exaggeration of the French critics. We have yet to see Hitler coming to grips with the opposing forces in the country. Marshall Hindenburg is silent and he has kept himself aloof from the election strife. His name is a power that counts for a great deal in a country like Germany with her austere traditions of militarism and worship of the Fatherland. Will she now outlive this menace of the Swastik that hovers round her vulture-like? Will Germany with her inexhaustible will-to power meet the menace and emerge triumphant and stronger German? We hope so; but we shall see very soon.

## *MAULANA MOHAMED ALI'S LAST UTTERANCE*

(Continued from page 1.)

wahar Lal Nehru, the President of the Congress to-day, was kept down by his father. There is a Persian proverb which says, "Be a dog, do not be a younger brother." And when you see my Big Brother over there, "Seven feet by five," as Colonel Wedgwood called him—(Laughter)—you can well believe I believe in this Persian proverb (Laughter). In the case of Jawahar Lal I would say, "Be a cat do not be the son of your father." For it was his father who as President of the Congress throttled poor Jawahar Lal in Calcutta in 1928. Well I got up in his place when he could not speak for Complete Independence, and I opposed the clause dealing with Dominion Status. But in 1929 I would not go further like Jawahar Lal and make it my 'creed,' because once we make it our creed in the Congress we cannot admit anybody into the Congress who does not hold that creed. I liked to keep the door open for negotiation.

HIS VISION OF FUTURE INDIA.

As I said two or three days ago, India has put on 50 league boots. We are making forced marches which will astonish the words, and we will not go back to India unless a new Dominion is born. If we go back to India without the birth of a new Dominion we shall go back, believe me, to a Lost Dominion. We shall go back to an America. Then you will witness, not within the British Commonwealth or the British Empire, but outside it, with the Indian Princes, with Dr. Moonje with Mr. Jayakar, with myself and my brother, a Free and United States of India. It will be something more than that. As I wrote shortly after leaving Oxford long years ago in India we shall have something better than an America, because we shall not only have United States, but we shall have United Faiths.

We are told that there are difficulties. It is said "Look at the States." But I come from the States, and I know they present no difficulty whatever. (Cheers). Then "there is the Army!" Well, what about the Army? It is the biggest indictment against Great Britain that the Army is not ours to-day, and if you ever use that excuse of the Army you will condemn yourselves out of your own mouths. Let me tell you frankly and honestly, but in a friendly way, that your greatest sin was the emasculation of India. (Hear, hear).

THE WILL TO DIE.

I am glad to hear my friend, Dr. Moonje, say "Hear, hear." I was very sorry to hear him talk about our people being fired upon and therefore running away for a time and then coming back. We have 320,000,000 of people. When they can afford to die in millions from famine and from plagues, surely they can afford to die from British bullets too. That is the lesson which Gandhiji wanted to teach us, and that is the lesson which we must learn now. In 1913 I was in this country when Gandhiji was leading his movement in South Africa. Mr. G. K. Chesterton presided over a meeting in the Essex Hall, and he called upon me to speak. Other speakers had spoken of Gandhiji's new philosophy. I said "Please understand one thing about that. Whether it is his philosophy or Tolstoy's, Jesus Christ's or mine, it is the universal human philosophy. Nobody wins in a battle if there is merely the will to kill. You must have the will to die even before the will to kill. In India we have not the power to kill, but the moment we develop the will to die, numbers will tell, 320,000,000 of people cannot be killed." There is no mechanization for which you can find money to kill 320,000,000 people. Even if you have got that mechanization, even if you have got the *material*, you have not the *morale* (or *immorale*) to dare to kill 320,000,000 people. We must have in us the will to die for the birth of India as a free and united nation. And this we are fast developing. When this has been fully developed what can you do? I do not for a moment imagine that you could find in all England a hundred men so hard hearted and callous as to fire for long on unarmed and non-violent people ready to die for the freedom of their country. No: I do not think so badly of English soldiers.

BRITAIN'S CREATION.

The real problem which is upsetting us all the time has been the third problem—the Hindu-Muslim problem; but that is no problem at all. The fact is that the Hindu-Muslim difficulty, like the Army difficulty is of your own creation. (Dr. Moonje: "Hear, hear.") But not altogether. It is the old maxim of "divide and rule." But there is a division of labour here. We divide and you rule. The moment we decide not to divide you will not be able to rule in the way you are ruling over us. With this determination not to be divided we have come here.

That is the point to grasp. British domination is doomed over India. Is our friendship doomed also?

MUSSALMAN FIRST.

One word as to the Mussalman position with which I shall deal at length on some other occasion. Many people in England ask us why this question of Hindu and Mussalmans comes into politics, and what it has to do with these things. I reply "It is a wrong conception of religion that you have if you exclude politics from it. It is not dogma; it is not ritual; religion, to my mind, means the interpretation of life." I have culture, a polity, an outlook of life, a complete synthesis which is Islam. Where God commands I am a Mussalman first, a Mussalman second and a Mussalman last, and nothing but a Mussalman. If you ask me to enter into your Empire or into your Nation by leaving that synthesis, that polity, that culture, that ethics, I will not do it. My first duty is to my Maker, not to H. M. The King, nor to my companion Dr. Moonje; my first duty is to my Maker, and that is the case with Dr. Moonje also. He must be a Hindu first and I must be a Mussalman first so far as that duty is concerned.

But where India is concerned, where India's freedom is concerned, where the welfare of India is concerned, I am an Indian first, an Indian second, and Indian last and nothing but an Indian. (Applause).

I belong to two circles of equal size but which are not concentric. One is India and the other is the Muslim world. When I came to England in 1920 at the head of the Khilafat Delegation, my friends said "You must have some sort of a crest for your stationery". I decided to have it with two circles on it. In one circle was the word "India"; in the other circle was Islam, with the word "Khilafat".

THE FEAR OF DOMINATION.

But where our country is concerned, where the question of taxation is concerned, where our crops are concerned, where the weather is concerned, where all associations in those thousands of matters of ordinary life are concerned which are for the welfare of India, how can I say, "I am a Mussalman and he is a Hindu"? Make no mistake about the quarrels between Hindu and Mussalman: they are founded only on the car of domination. If there is one other sin with which I charge Great Britain, in addition to the sin of emasculating India, it is the sin of the making of wrong histories about India and teaching them to us in our schools, with the result that our school-boys have learnt wrong Indian history. The quarrels which are sometimes visible in our streets on certain holidays are quarrels the motives of which have been instilled into the hearts of our so-called intelligentsia—I call it unintelligentsia—by the wrong history taught us in our schools for political purposes.

HIS VISION OF FUTURE INDIA.

I want you to realise that for the first time you are introducing a big revolution into India; for the first time majority rule is to be introduced into India. In the days of Lord Rama there was no majority rule, or he would not have been exiled. The old Pandu and Kuru rulers who gambled their kingdoms away did not have majority rule; Mahmud of Ghazni and Akbar and Aurangzeb did not have majority rule, nor did Sivaji, when Ranjit Singh ruled in the Punjab he too did not have majority rule. I am prepared to submit to majority rule. Luckily, however, there are Mussalman majorities in certain provinces, and with the federal form of government, which is suited to India not only for the solution of the Hindu Muslim problem, but is essential for the sake of Princes also, this is in our favour. The centrifugal and centripetal tendencies are so well balanced in India that we are bound to have a federal system of government there, not as a distant ideal, as the Government of India says, but to-day, now this minute. (Applause). We shall leave this Conference only with a federation established in India with new treaties made with the Princes, with the consent of the Crown and the Princes.


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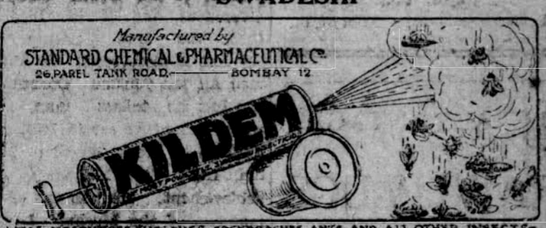


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### FOR ERASING HOUSE NUMBERS.

"Vanar" Arrested And Released

(From A Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Jan. 4.

Vinod Dixit, the captain of the Vile Parle Vanar Sena was arrested by the Village Police Patel this morning when he was obliterating numbers painted on houses in connection with the ensuing Census. He had finished his work in the Western side and was engaged in effacing numbers on the shops on the Eastern side when he was arrested and taken to the Police station. He admitted having obliterated the marks and was allowed to go home. It is not known whether a prosecution will be launched against him.

Some time in September last when polling was taking place at Andheri for the Legislative Council, Dixit had been arrested for having asked the District Magistrate to resign his job and join the Congress. On that occasion too he was allowed to go home after spending some hours in the lockup.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wiles, Colonel and Mrs. Oliver, Captain and Mrs. Douglish, Miss Rae and Major and Mrs. Simson dined at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 3rd January.

Athens.—Earthquake has destroyed a number of houses at Corinth. Inhabitants are in state of panic and are remaining in open air. There have been no fatalities.—Reuter.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*
MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931.


## MOHAMED ALI.

—:o:—

### MARTYR TO PATRIOTISM.

Mahomed Ali is dead. The tragedy is too stunning for one to realise it in its full implications, save that he has left a gap in the public life of this country which, it is literally impossible to fill. Death dissipates differences and it is in death that the true nature of the loss is discovered. In Mahomed Ali the Muslim Community has lost its tallest man, one whose record of service will be difficult to break. Modern Muslim India is Mahomed Ali's achievement. He was one of the founders of the Muslim League and the National Muslim University, the Jamia Milia of Delhi and the Khilafat Committee. The debt that the Muslim Educational Conference and the University at Aligarh owe to the departed "Aligarh boy" is more than they can ever estimate. There is no phase of Muslim life that does not bear the stamp of his great personality. He awakened Musalmans and then he brought them into line with their compatriots in the common struggle for Indian freedom.

That epic fight, the non-co-operation campaign, is sufficiently recent to be universally remembered. The distinguished part that Mahomed Ali played as Gandhiji's Chief Lieutenant will not be easily forgotten. Nor is it necessary to relate the incidents of the past—the untiring work of Mahomed Ali rewarded by the Nation in the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress at Cocanada. There did come a time when he parted company with his old chief. What the wrench meant exactly to him is now known only to one man alive—Mahatma Gandhi who will be a grief-stricken man to-day. For Mahomed Ali's opposition was the opposition of a sincere man of convictions who regarded it as a moral duty towards his old Chief and towards himself to differ. He was called a communalist. Whatever view one may hold about the possible effect of Communalism who can deny the pure nationalism of his intentions?

A communalist? Yes. But he was a communalist who died fighting for nationalism. The whole history of the unfortunate wrangles in London and how Mahomed Ali reacted to them is abundant evidence of his valiant attempts, in failing health, to persuade the communalists, to take the broader, national outlook. Information received from London in mail week indicates that the immediate cause of his death was the urge to fight the intransigence of both sides, an urge that sent him the other day out of his sick bed—only into the jaws of death. We publish elsewhere extracts from the remarkable speech, that the invalid delivered, at the plenary sessions of the Round Table Conference. That speech reveals the true Mahomed Ali, learned, brilliant, witty, a Muslim with a consuming love for his Motherland. It is his dying testament and farewell message. There is a passage in that speech which is now, unbearably poignant in its pathos, "I want" he cried, "to go back with the substance of Independence in my hands. I will not go back to a slave country." He kept his word. But he has left his Mother-land the poorer for the loss of a son who would have wrought for her Freedom. We offer our deepest condolence to the family of the departed patriot.

## AWAY WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

The intransigent attitude of the reactionary Muslims at the London Conference and the presidential speech of Dr. Iqbal at the All-India Muslim League seem to have operated as a wholesome irritant on the Nationalist Muslims of India. Eminent leaders like the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Raja Nawab Ali, Maulana Kutubuddin and several others have at last found it necessary to protest against the irrational cry of communal electorates. In a cable to several "delegates" to the London Conference these leaders state: "The retention of separate electorates is most undesirable under a Dominion Constitution. A large number of Muslims consider it prejudicial to their community. National honour demands a fight against the perpetuation of the evil." The leaders finally declare in unequivocal terms that "India shall never accept any constitution not based on joint electorates." And as for the thousands of Nationalist Muslims a number of whom are now in jail, it is inconceivable that they will any longer submit to the fraud of communal electorates, inspired and sustained all these years by interested parties exploiting communal tension by every possible means.

It is not to be understood, however, that the revolt against communal electorates is confined to a few leaders, however eminent. There is a great deal of force in the manifesto that is just published under the signature of Moulvi Mahomed Yasin and several others and which declares that "the Muslim masses will under no circumstances accept separate electorates in any form even if the Hindu delegates agree to accept the Muslim communalists' demand for separate electorates as it is detrimental to their best interests." The manifesto states further. "The Nationalist Muslims of Bengal thoroughly repudiate the representative character of the conservative Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference as they are not true representatives of the Muslim masses and strongly protest against their present uncompromising attitude in the settlement of the communal problem. We cannot tolerate the exploitation of Muslim masses by a few rich conservative Muslims any longer." A most interesting part of the manifesto is the statement which ascribes to Sir Mahomed Habibullah, ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, the view that "separate electorates instead of improving the deplorable condition of the present day Mussalmans will prove a stumbling bloc to their material and constitutional progress and growth." The Manifesto, outspoken and opportune as it is, reflects the mind of the Muslim masses who are nor affected by the game of hunting for "loaves and fishes" of communal preferment. And we are glad that intelligent Muslims have begun to see through the tactics of self-interested people posing as communal champions. It is most gratifying indeed to learn that Mrs. Sofia Khatoon, Secretary of the Bengal Muslim Women's Association and 75 other Muslim women from different parts of the country have also protested against the proposal for separate electorates which they rightly believe, hamper the growth of nationalism. We hope it will not be long before the doom of communal electorates will be pronounced by the Muslims themselves.

Separate electorates were first demanded by some Muslim friends and hangers-on of Government who felt that in joint electorates they had no chance against Nationalist Muslims but that in separate electorates they could score against the Nationalists by pampering to communal prejudices, a game which a true Nationalist heartily abominates. These hangers-on no doubt also counted upon the support of officials who wished to pose as friends of Muslims. So long as officials dominated the Legislatures, communalists had their day, and under communal separate electorates only a few nationalist Muslims could get into the Legislature. Many of the communalist legislators were utterly incompetent men and practically did nothing more than ask questions about concessions to Muslims. Officials sympathised with the concessions but rarely gave them. Some Nationalist Muslims, though, men of ability, felt isolated and unpopular and gradually trusted communalists and joined in the demand for more and more points for Muslims. What was worse, communalists, whether Hindu or Muslim, cared more for their seats and their influence, than for the people; and the incessant craving for every variety of concessions evoked and otherwise demoralised persons who ordinarily could have won official and other prizes by sheer merit. Far-sighted Muslims saw through the evil effects of isolating a whole community from the wider field of competition and of exposing it to the enervating influence of official patronage. But everything special or exclusive was prized as a rare privilege. It became more attractive when it was resisted by Hindu communalists. One could understand the special concessions when the official element was dominant in the Legislatures. But that element must vanish in the Legislatures of the future. And is it conceivable that representatives of exclusive Muslim electorates can wield in the future the influence they now do? The will of the majority, will soon take the place of the official bloc. Is it not in the interest of Muslim minorities, wherever they exist, to secure the goodwill of the majority through joint electorates? When Muslims are in a majority, separate electorates are of no particular use to them. But when they are in a minority separate electorates can only estrange them from the majority. These considerations are obvious to many astute Hindu communalists who are prepared to let the Muslims have their separate electorates and "stew in their own juice". But in the interests of the whole nation we would urge all Muslims to beware of the effects of separate electorates in a regime in which the official bloc must vanish and make room for the rule of the majority. If the present misguided leaders do not see the evils, it is necessary that their attention be drawn to them by the poor Muslim workers and peasants, who do not mind being grateful to a Hindu benefactor or resisting a Muslim exploiter. Let the poor of all communities demand with one voice universal suffrage and joint electorates.

## AN ANACHRONISM

—:o:—

The Conference bearing the pompous name of All-India Varnashrama Dharma Swarajya Sangha Conference, held last week at Jalgaon, is a curious anachronism taken seriously only by those who for some reason or other attended the Conference as delegates. It was condemned by more than one public meeting at the place. And some "untouchables" gave it unmerited importance by offering Satyagraha against it. These at the Conference who made themselves responsible for resolutions condemning the Sarda Act and the practice of re-marrying Hindu widows made but a touching exhibition of their ante-deluvian mentality. The Pandits at the Conference declared that post-puberty marriages and the re-marriage of widows were against Shastras. We do not think so; but social reformers rightly urge these reforms whether or not they are sanctioned by old texts.

## *PROPOSED MATRICULATION COURSE.*

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a one time student at school, a father, a practical man, as one who has devoted anxious consideration to the subject for some years, and as a citizen having the interest of youths at heart, I strongly protest against the following recommendations made by the Academic Council in the Matriculation course of the Bombay University.

It is suggested that the minimum marks required for passing the examniation shall be 40 per cent of the maximum in English and 35 per cent in the remaining subjects. I object to the weightage in favour of English, and secondly I object to any increase in the percentage at all. It is an unsound principle that subordinates subjects like vernaculars and history and geography to English, in the estimation of the teacher, and the taught and the public. If anything, the weightage should be in favour of the former two subjects.

The idea of raising the minimum for passing is both cruel and unfair to students and betrays a woeful ignorance of the actual conditions. The strain of work on students at the present moment, is more than they ought to be called upon to bear. The current curriculum deprives boys of their legitimate nay essential wants in the direction of physical exercise, open air recreation and bodily growth.

The next point is about the number of subjects prescribed. I think, I am giving expression to the experience of thousands when I say that Algebra, Geometry, Biology, Human Physiology, Physics and Chemistry have proved to be of no earthly use to me in my life. I do not think I have suf-

(Continued on page 5)

# BOYCOTT, A BLESSING TO INDIGENOUS TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

## Indian Mill-Owners' Ungrateful Attitude.

### IMPORT LARGE STOCKS OF FOREIGN COTTON.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, January 4.

The boycott movement of foreign cloth is having wonderful effect and to a large extent has stopped the drain of liquid wealth from this country. Imports of foreign cloth in this country are decreasing at an astonishing rate and it seems that in the next few months they will reach a minimum. The stoppage of imports has given a great chance to the Indian mill industry. Every mill in this country is running at its maximum speed and some mills have the good fortune of keeping their spindles running at night. This is the direct result of the Boycott Movement.

**INDIA'S FORTUNATE POSITION AND HANDICAPS.**

However, those who are directly or indirectly interested seem to have failed to realise the full significance of it. India is the second largest cotton-producing country in the world and in spite of this Nature's endowment has to depend for her clothing on foreign countries. It is now common knowledge that India so long gave out annually about Rs. 60 crores only in buying foreign textiles. We have about 350 cotton mills to save the country from this huge drain of wealth. These mills have to fight against many odds and in saving this industry the country is required to pay penalties in way of heavy import duties which are a burden on the consumer. Not only this but even the country was forced to commit itself to the principle of preference. From this one can imagine how much India has to pay for keeping up the staple cotton industry. Cotton mills have received the full benefit of the Boycott Movement and to a certain extent have co-operated with the movement. This is not sufficient. The mills have to go still further and see that this is not a temporary period of making money or keeping their machinery running. In their enthusiasm for meeting the clothing needs of this country, some of the mills have run into the uneconomic and unpatriotic venture of using foreign raw cotton.

**ANTI-NATIONAL.**

During the last five months these mills have imported about 33,000 Bales of American Cotton, 34,000 Bales of Egyptian Cotton and 22,000 Bales of East African Cotton. These imports of raw cotton are paid in cash and to that extent the drain is helped by them. If they keep on importing cotton at this rate in the next seven months they will import about a quarter million bales of foreign cotton. On one side what we save in stopping imports of foreign cloth, we pay to the extent of the imports of foreign raw cotton. This is a ruinous process and retards the economic salvation of the country. The imported cotton is generally of a long staple variety, but absence of demand for Indian staple cotton is decreasing the premiums on good staple cottons of India. This means a dead loss to the cotton-growers who form the bulk of consumers. Over and above this disadvantage less demand for Indian cotton means keeping values of our cotton unduly cheap and out of parity with other foreign cottons.

**HARD LOT OF INDIAN COTTON-GROWER.**

This cheap cotton will be picked up by exporters at rock bottom prices adding loss to cotton-growers of this country. If our mills are not using our raw cotton to the full extent, the stocks of raw cotton will be increasing and will create a weak statistical situation. Some four years back our mills had imported nearly half a million bales of American cotton at the cost of Indian cotton consumption. This action of theirs resulted in increased stocks of raw cotton which ultimately brought huge losses to cotton-growers as prices of our cotton were forced down owing to statistical weakness. It took nearly four years to correct the situation and if the same policy of using foreign cotton in Indian mills is to be pursued now it is bound to tell heavily on the purchasing power of this country which has materially decreased owing to drastic fall in silver and other commodities. If the country at large is ready to help the textile industry, it becomes the patriotic duty of the mill-owners to stand by the country shoulder to shoulder and save every rupee that goes out of this land through importing foreign raw cotton.

# MENACE OF HITLERISM

—:o:—

## WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY?

(By "Osiris").

Reports of Hitler's National Socialists' victories in Municipal and other elections continue to be received from Germany and that gallant country, which has been able to go through the terrible ordeal of the nightmare and aftermath of the War, would seem to be fast heading towards the disaster of an equally trying crisis in her post-war life.

**A COINCIDENCE.**

Is Hitler's "III Reich" to be finally staged and the fatherland of innumerable heroes abandoned to the terrism and chaos of fascism? The last election which swelled the Opposition ranks with the spectacular triumph of Hitler's fascists coincided with the French evacuation of the Ruher and these two events are cited by the alarmist and anti-German French Press to rake up old enmities and suspicions. Analysing the situation created by the election, Herr Theodor Wolff, editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," pointed out recently why the six million four hundred thousand German voters made the National Socialists' victory possible by supporting "the most common place, hollow, flat kind of charlatanism" led by the Munich Mussolini and the other tinsel dressed military figures." The remarkable increase of the Fascist bloc from 12 to 107 quite justifies the "Swastik"-bearers' sense of triumph and may well make them intoxicated with their victory" and even provoke the display of "their usual bad manners."

**THE REACTION.**

The causes leading up to this "victory" though obvious enough, are well summarised by Herr Wolff as being "madness induced by poverty, the rebellion of dismissed workers, bitter hatred of the ruthless methods of many employers, disgust at the bureaucratic administration of emergency building commissions and relief funds, contempt for the half measures taken by a Government that blows hot and cold." Add to this "the hopeless maturity of twenty years old boys"—the generation of "class 1910" as Herr Ernest Glaesar would describe them and who were spared the horrors and brutalities of the Great War—which proved a decisive factor in favour of the vote-catching order of the Swastik. The Bruning Constitution which was devised in the shadow of the War catastrophe fascilitated the franchise for the young recruits who returned from the trenches contributed in a large measure to the fascists' election victory. The character of Hitler's National Socialists aptly described by a writes of "Echo de Paris" as a "dictatorial, revengeful anti-parliamentarian, eager to apply force both at home and abroad, anti-semitic, given to the wildest demagogic extravagances" is sufficiently attractive for the Fatherland love (to use Virgil's classic phrase) of a generation in whose blood burns the humiliation of the Young Plan and Versailles Treaty. The so-called programme of Hitler's party is, so far as it could be distilled out of Hitler's hysterics and Goebel's fire-eating oratory, (the socialists describe this freak of the Swastik who is a journalist as having "chest-measurements 200, mouth measurements 72")' is equally attractive.

**HITLERISM AND THE FUTURE.**

It sets up the ideals of "union of all Germans, cancellation of peace treaties, land colony for the

(Continued on page 5)

## NOTES OF THE DAY

**"The Most Cheerful."**

One more British journalist has been favourably "impressed" by the statesmanlike mendicancy of our "delegates". He is F. South Cott who has issued a felicitous certificate to them through the "Sphere". He concludes with the Burmans thus:—

"At present, without a doubt, the most cheerful of all the delegates are the Burmese. They rejoice at the first practical decision of the Conference—the acceptance of the principle that Burma should be separated from India. Long have they toiled for that."

Who can deny all this? The Burmese "delegates" have "without a doubt" toiled long for the honour of representing Burma and assisting in its separation without the consent of the Burmese.

**—Imminent Additions.**

Nor have we any doubt that the ranks of the "most cheerful" will be swelled very soon by the addition of Indian communalists of both camps. In the course of the next few days, they too will "rejoice" at the second "practical decision of the Conference"—the acceptance of the principle that one community should be separated from another. They will have earned the pleasure. For "long have they toiled for that". Indeed the whole life of almost every one of them is an epic of toil in that behalf. Both the British and Indian Governments deserve congratulations on the complete manner in which their nominees are vindicating themselves.

**Economic Conference.**

The fourteenth session of the All-India Economic Conference at Lahore was presided over by Dr. Pramathanath Bannerjea. But we do not see why academic conferences of this type must have officials functioning as "Purohits" for their inauguration. The President made "the Future of Indian Finance" the title of his address, but had to make some frank criticism of Indian finance in the past. He condemned in particular the abnormal expenditure on the military and the sub-normal expenditure on education, sanitation and other nation-building departments. Speaking generally he said: "India has up till now been governed by an alien bureaucracy and the people have never felt that the taxes raised from them have been spent for their benefit." He suggested, therefore, that before any proposals for fresh taxation are put forward there must be not only retrenchment to the utmost possible extent, and a "proper readjustment of the financial relations between Britain and India and between the Central and Provincial Governments of the country, but also a complete change in the system of financial administration." That is true so far as it goes, but the more important problem is how to bring about the "complete change" that is desired. And one would like to know what economists have to say on that question.

**A Significant Incident.**

The Associated Press reports a significant incident during the trial of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru. The crowd, it would appear, started shouting in the jail, whereupon "addressing the crowd, Mr. Bomford (the District Magistrate) said that the trial would be impossible with all the shouting and that they should go out of the jail premises if they wanted to shout." The crowd, of course, responded in the proper spirit. Persuasion had won. And this is a point which, we think, deserves notice—if only a passing notice—on the part of the 'Lathi School' of Law and Order.

**America and England.**

The following note in the "Times of India" is noteworthy as suggestive of American feeling about India and England: "Last summer a resident in India who visited the United States was inundated with questions about India. He needed only to mention that he had only once met Mr. Gandhi, and straight-way he had to submit to an orgy of hand-shaking. Even to declare that one had met Miss Slade or Mr. Reginald Reynolds meant terrestrial glory in the States. But speak a word in defence of the Government of India, and your chances of driving down Broadway were gone for ever." The note is certainly interesting in spite of its petulant tone. It is suggestive of the futile results of British propaganda in the States, even in the absence of active Indian propaganda there.

# PERSIA TO-DAY.

## INTEREST OF PARSIS IN INDIA IN HER DEVELOPMENT.

(By B. T. ANKLESARIA.)

I find some misunderstanding has arisen with regard to my utterances in respect of the Iranian question. As I find this question handled or mishandled by people who are either unacquainted with the present trend of events or wish to mislead the public I feel an explanatory letter may clear the atmosphere.

The Iranian public of to-day can be classified into:—

(1) Moslems, who form the bulk of the population who hold the tenets of the Holy Prophet Muhammad with reverence and follow the enjoinments of the Holy Koran, and though true and faithful to their own faith, are very anxious to know the truth relating to the religion history, philosophy and ethics of old Iran as taught by Zarathustra, the prophet of Iran.

(2) An illiterate portion of the population who have hardly any religion and who do not care for any form of religion.

(3) A portion of the literary and civilised class, who are in search of a new religion, and who are anxious to re-introduce the morals and ethics of old Iran in modern Iran, irrespective of any form of religion.

(4) The Zoroastrians of Iran.

(5) A class of ancient Iranians, who without revealing the mode or form of the religion they and their forefathers had professed for centuries, have stuck to their ancient customs, and are living in distant districts.

(6) The Babis or Bahais (Zoroastrian or Moslem by birth).

(7) Assyrian, Chaldean and Armenian Christians, and Jews.

Ever since the national spirit was awakened after the birth of democracy in Iran, in the beginning of this century, it is a fact which need not be proved that fanaticism and fighting for religions and creeds have come to an end, and freedom of conscience, has been restored once again. Especially in Pahlavi Iran, fanaticism, if not already defunct, is fast fading away.

We can have nothing but praise and reverence for the large section of the people of Iran who sincerely follow the dictates of Islam, and who wish to preserve for themselves and their posterity the best traditions and the tenets of the Holy prophet Muhammad. Their study of Zoroastrianism, the ancient religion of Iran, is due to their fine spirit of nationalism which makes them yearn to know the truth about the ancient religion of their country. Nobody can dream or entertain any desire to proselytise these friends and brothers of ours.

As regards the aforsaid third section, save literary men and thinkers of Iran: the fact is too well-known that for the last few decades some of the indigenous tribes of Iran, who have for ever stuck to Iran as their motherland, who have always during these last thirteen centuries made it a point not to marry outside of their own tribe, have preserved intact the old ethical ideals of Iran, and are in search of a new religion. Insistent attempts have been made to win them over to Christianity. But an idea has dawned upon them that they should study the old Zoroastrian scriptural text and ethics. They are eagerly in quest of Zoroastrian literature and anxiously await the translations into the modern language of Iran, of the Scriptural texts of the Zoroastrians, viz., the Gathas, the Yests, etc. These tribes have got their own peculiar dialects which closely resemble Pahlavi, the middle Persian dialect of Iran. The chief men of these tribes are now studying the Pahlavi language; they are editing and publishing the literature written in their own dialects by their old poets and romance writers. Only the close students of Iranian dialects know what momentous work has been done in Iran during these last two decades in this direction. The children of these tribes can recite by heart the various episodes from the Shahnamah of Firdausi Tusi of holy soul; and these recitations have never ceased to make a heart-stirring appeal to the hearers, who with one voice recognise as their noble ancestors the great men, kings, warriors and councillors whose achievements are recounted in that world famous epic. It is these tribes which now wish to revolutionise the Iranian language, Iranian modes of expression and Iranian modes of thought. From amongst these tribes a class of literary men has sprung up who have taken upon themselves to revive the pure Persian language, removing all non-Persian elements out of it, to publish an encyclopaedic work relating to the history and geography of ancient Persia. In short to Iranianize modern Iran on the basis of the ethics of old Iran. This class do not care to have any particular form of religion.

Is there any Zoroastrian with a soul so dead as to come in the way of these honest seekers after truth? Is it not the duty of Parsis to help them in their quest with books and brains? With the greatest deference to those Zoroastrians within or outside of India who for various cogent reasons do not believe in proselytisation, I ask; who on earth has the right to come in the way of a class of people and prevent it from adopting the ethics of Zarathustra if they so choose? If the Parsis will not do their duty there is a new community holding a belief akin to the Zoroastrian, the Mazdaznans of America, Germany and England, whose literature is dead widely in Iran, who will make headway and give to Iran the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion according to their own lights. Let the thinking Parsis consider the question of giving the knowledge of the ethics and ideals of their religion to those who want it. Let them start a society for promoting the knowledge of Zoroastrian ethics and ideals, not to proselytise but to satisfy the craving of all and sundry of all creeds. Some of the best young men of Iran have gone to Germany and France to study the languages and literature of old Iran. Some of them have returned after writing the best essays on Zorcastrianism, which are read with fervour by their brothers and sisters in Iran. It is this movement, which has induced some of the enlightened young men to study the old dialects of Iran spoken in the Zoroastrian districts of Iran: dialects such as 'Aperi', 'Gilaki' 'Taleshi' and the like. It is this movement which has induced the poets and literary men of Persia to write out in poetry or in prose, in pure Persian language so far as possible the history the Iranians had forgotten, to revive among the present day Iranians the history of their own Zoroastrian ancestors. Let young Parsis seriously think before rushing into newspapers and tackling a subject of which they know nothing.

I may mention here an incident which will show my viewpoint. Two young cultured Persians came to Arbab Kaikhushroo and me saying that they wanted to adopt Zoroastrianism. We replied that those who want to adopt Zoroastrianism must study the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion for about ten to fifteen years before finally making up their minds just as Medyomah the first disciple of Zarathustra had done.

As regards the fourth and the fifth classes, viz., the Zoroastrians of Iran who have publicly or privately preserved their old faith in spite of ages of oppression, it is the bounden duty of the Parsis of India to help them to learn the eternal truths of the religion of the holy prophet. In helping them the Parsis of India will be helping themselves by preserving in their fold the descendants of a glorious race. They have remained firm in their faith in spite of the reverses of fortune and persistent attempts at conversion. They are surrounded even to-day by various Christian and Bahai missions and missionaries whose aim is to give to the communities of Iran the blessings of their own religious creeds. No Parsi would ever dissuade his brothers and sisters from sending missions to Iran in order to teach their Zoroastrian brothers residing far away in Iran, the truths and tenets of his own faith.

It has been incessantly said, that the Parsis of India are so eagerly sought for by the Iranians simply because of their long purse.

Some of the most influential Parsi families, the Petits, the Pandays, the Patels and the Camas who founded the society for the amelioration of the condition of the Zoroastrians of Persia about eight decades ago, were connected with ties of blood with a noble Zoroastrian family of Kerman, the family to which Arbab Kaikhushroo Shahrukh of Teheran traces his own descent. What this noble band of Zoroastrians achieved for their then oppressed Zoroastrian brothers and sisters of Iran will never be forgotten. The present day Zoroastrians of Iran remember with gratefulness what Maneckji Limji Hataria did for them with the money placed at his disposal by the Petits, the Pandavs, the Camas and many other noble sons of the munificent Zoroastrian community of India. But what do we find now? After the Iranian Zoroastrian settlers began to thrive in India during the pre-Pahlavi period they either gave to the Iranian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society in Bombay large sums of money to establish schools and help their other religious institutions or they have started schools and erected Agiaries in their own villages round about Yazd out of their own purse. The rich Zoroastrians of Iran, be they in Yazd or in Kerman or in Teheran, they have tried to become self-supporting and the rich and the middle class pay for the expenses of schools and other institutions, every one giving his quota according to his mite. Every Persian Zoroastrian certainly bows with gratitude to Mr. Marker for the great work done by him for the Zoroastrian orphans and girls in Iran and the unprecedented charity of the late Bai Ratanbai Bamji for the Girls' High School. Let the Parsis of India, the eager newspaper correspondents who enlighten the lay Parsi readers, first learn the truth by reading the reports of charities of the Indian and Irani Zoroastrians and publish the same without scruples or diffidence, in order to give justice to their Iranian brethren.

Pahlavi Iran and the whole Iranian Community are anxiously awaiting the advent in Iran of Parsi captains of Industry, Parsi scholars of light and leading. It is not a selfish desire. Shahanshah Reza Pahlavi has sent his imperial mandates wherever the children of Iran had migrated to return to Iran and repopulate Iran, those who had crossed the Caspian and gone away to Russia and Turkey, to those who had crossed the Persian Gulf or had passed through the desert of Duzdab and come over to India to return to their motherland and help the regeneration of the land of their forefather. This is the thing which could be expected from a noble and just ruler whose sole ambition is to repatriate the departriated and prosper his country and its inmates. Iran does certainly eagerly wish the Parsis to open fields of industry and to make money in Iran just as did their toiling fathers in China and in India, just as their Zoroastrian brothers are doing in Persia even to-day by honest toil and intelligence.

## BALVANTRAI DESAI ACQUITTED

—:o:—

### Matwad Makes Salt

### RAMDAS GANDHI'S CASE

SURAT, Jan. 3.

The Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Jewel, to-day found Mr. Balvantrai Ratanji Desai, a Congress worker of Chikhli taluka, not guilty and acquitted him. He had been arrested and placed for trial in connection with a meeting held in celebration of the Jawahar Day. The accused did not produce defence witnesses or engage a pleader, but participated in Court proceedings by cross-examining prosecution witnesses and filing a lengthy statement.

KARADI CAMP CHIEF ARRESTED.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced Sjt. Balkrishna B. Mehta, Secretary, Chikhli Taluka Samiti, to five months' rigorous imprisonment. He had been arrested along with Mr. Mehta in same connection.

Sjt. Keshav Chitre who took charge of Karadi camp in Jalalpur Taluka, following the arrest and conviction of Sjt. Vinayak Apte has been arrested along with Sjt. Bhavanbhai Budhiabhai, another worker, in connection with salt manufacture at Matwad village on 28th.

SALT LAW BREAKING.

It is reliably understood that a regular campaign to commit breach of Salt law has been started in Matwad and other villages by heating sea-water.

Judgment in the case of Ramdas Gandhi, son of Gandhi, has been postponed to 5th January by the Additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

## PARIS—SAIGON AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—Paris-Saigon air line opened with the departure from here at 10-30 o'clock this morning of a three-engined monoplane. The journey is scheduled to take twelve days.—Reuter.

## LOVELACE INJURED IN AIR-PLANE CRASH NEAR TRIPOLI.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.

TUNIS.—Captain Barnard and Lord Lovelace accompanied by American mechanic flying to Cape Town from England crashed near Tripoli All were badly injured.—Reuter.

## Save Sholapur Condemned!

—:o:—

The Jain Association of India have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Jain Association of India consider the capital punishment awarded to the persons for the Sholapur riots too severe. The Association craves pardon for them and urges His Excellency the Viceroy exercise prerogative.

## PICKETING CAMPAIGN IN CALICUT.

—:o:—

### Payyanur Leaders And Volunteers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, December 31.

Two volunteers were arrested yesterday and one on Sunday for picketing two foreign cloth shops in Calicut.

Mr. C. H. Govindan Nambiar, a leading Congress Worker of Payyanur, and the Manager of the local khadi Depot, were arrested yesterday by the Payyanur Police. It would appear that Mr. Nambiar hoisted a national flag at the Khaddar Depot after the police had snatched away previously other flag from the premises. Both the arested persons have been taken to Cannanore.

POLICE RAID ON A MAHE PRESS.

Rao Bahadur Nilkantan Nair, Inspector of police and a C.I.D. head constable proceeded to Mahe, the small French town near Calicut, in the beginning of this week, and raided a printing press belonging to one C. Krishnan with the permission of the French Commissaire of police. It is alleged that copies of the "Congress Bulletin" edited and published by Mr. G. Sreedhar were seized from the press. The clue leading to the finding of the "Congress Bulletin" is stated to be a few letters which were received by Mr. Sreedhar from the Manager of the press after the former's arrest.

MR. T. R. K. IYER RELEASED.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer who was convicted with the first batch of Satyagraha hies for salt Satyagraha was relesed on the 27th instant and he arrived in Concut this evening.

TWO MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing the piece-goods shops belonging to Messrs. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer and Mr. Nagjee Purshottam.

## SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAKA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, January 2.

Twenty-six persons of Hire-Bagewadi in the Belgaum district who were on trial for cutting toddy trees were acquitted on the 29th December and released. The police Patel of the village who is a Watandar and had recently received a special powers has resigned his Patelship in protest against the repressive policy of Government.

FINED FOR SELLING SUGAR.

A grocer of Hire-Bagewadi who was detected to have sold six seers of foreign sugar was fined Rs. 5 by the Local Merchants Association the fine being promptly paid by the defaulter after tendering an assurance that he would not repeat the mistake again.

Four volunteers were arrested at Belgaum for taking out a Prabhat Pheri on Sunday the 30th December after the Flag Salutation ceremony.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The second Independence Day was celebrated at Belgaum on the 31st December.

Four volunteers again were arrested at Hosur near Belgaum and marched to Belgaum to stand their trial. The same evening another batch of 4 volunteers was arrested for proclaiming a public meeting

The meeting itself, however, took place without any obstruction by the police, even the usual police reporters being conspicuous by their absence. After speeches by Messrs. Jambotkar, Puranik and Thakur, a procession consisting of the whole congregation was taken out through the principal streets reaching the Jawahar Chowk at about 12 p.m.

At the stroke of 12 midnight, the Independence Flag was hoisted with the usual ceremonies. Again there were speeches by the leaders and Mrs. Sohoni after which the function came to a close. Nearly 7-8 thousand people took part in the procession and meeting.

## MADRAS FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

MADRAS Jan. 3.

The police arrested to-day two volunteers belonging to the Madras Boycott Committee who picketed a foreign cloth shop in Rattan Bazaar.—A. P.

## ARRESTED FOR BURNING FOREIGN CAPS.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, January 3.

Two volunteers were arrested at Kamptee for burning foreign caps.

The Indian Science Congress was inaugurated here last evening by the Governor, prominent amongst the delegates being: Dr. Kokutnur, who had recently returned from America.


# INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

## High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India. Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

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## "I CAME TO KILL"

### 'Convocation Outrage' Case.

### ASSAILANT REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

LAHORE, January 4.

In the Convocation outrage case in reply to questions by Mr. Lewis Magistrate, Harikishen, the assailant of the Governor, said at the close of the hearing yesterday:—

"I came to Lahore to kill the Governor. I fired six shots from a revolver two on the Governor and four in order to save myself. I was arrested immediately after firing. I refuse to say why I attempted to murder."

The accused refused to answer questions asking where he stayed at Lahore prior to the outrage and who gave him the pass to the Convocation Hall.—A. P.

## AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY BOYCOTTS CENSUS

—:o:—

### Collector Asks For Reconsideration

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

The Ahmedabad Municipality recently resolved not to help Government in census work in view of the decision of the Congress to boycott the census. The Collector thereupon wrote to the Municipality to re-consider its resolution, stating that otherwise Government would recover all expenses under Section 14 of the Census Act. A meeting of the Municipality has been called for for the 7th instant to consider this letter.—A. P.

## TRADE-WIND LANDS IN VIRGINIA

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

NORFOLK (Virginia).—Monoplane 'trade wind' landed at naval base at Hampton Roads at 9-25 p.m. yesterday.—Reuter.

## FIGHTING JAINS BOUND OVER.

—:o:—

### Initiation Of Minors. As Munis.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

There are two factions among local Jains on the question of the initiation of minors as Jain Munis and there have been frequent quarrels among them in the past leading to criminal cases.

As the feeling still runs high between the two sections, local police applied to the City Magistrate to bind the leaders of the two factions for good behaviour under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate has ordered the leaders of one faction to furnish security of Rs. 500 to preserve the peace for six months. The case against the leaders of another faction will be decided to-morrow.—A. P.

## HOBB'S SECOND FAILURE!

### NAIDU'S SIXES AND M. KALAARAT'S 101.

MADRAS, January 3.

The wicket was perfect and ideal weather prevailed when the start was made this morning in the three-days' return match at Chepauk between the Maharajakumar of Vizianagaram's XI and Madras XI before a crowd of 4,000. The visitors batted first and Hobbs who opened their innings had made only 12 and had been at the wickets for 21 minutes when he was cleanbowled by Gopalan to the great disappointment of the crowd. Partnership between Kalaarat and C. K. Naidu for the 4th wicket yielded 113 runs. The visitors were all out for 216. (Hobbs 12, Kalaarat 101 including 17 fours made in 150 minutes, C. K. Naidu 60 including 5 fours and 2 sixes. Darashah took four wickets for 54 runs).

The Madras XI made a disastrous start, losing four wickets before 8 runs had been scored, those who were out included Ward, Johnstone and Miller. Swarna (not out for 37) and Stephenson (not out for 34), had carried the score to 86 for four when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

## POLITICALS GET 1 YEAR AS JAIL DISCIPLINE.

—:o:—

### 35 Villagers Jailed.

### "A" CLASS FOR KAMALA NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Seven political prisoners of the District Jail, Allahabad, who were recently tried for breach of prison discipline, have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The Magistrate remarked that they had proved their presence to be a menace to jail discipline.

An Aligarh cloth merchant who refused to seal his stock as desired by the Congress, it is reported, sought the help of the police, who have made 25 arrests, including Dr. Sheer Dyal and Sjt. Om Prakash.

VILLAGERS JAILED.

Mr. Muhammad Ishak who is specially entrusted with the trial of political cases in Allahabad, has sentenced thirty-five persons, mostly villagers, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, the offences being picketing, addressing meetings, urging non-payment of taxes, etc.

"A" CLASS FOR KAMALA NEHRU.

Mr. Mangal Prasad, Secretary, Allahabad Congress Committee, has been arrested.

It is understood that the trying Magistrate has declared his intention to recommend that Mrs. Kamla Nehru should be put in "A" Class.—A. P.

## PRINCESS ROYAL'S INCREASING WEAKNESS

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A bulletin signed by two doctors issued from Portman Square at 0-45 hours says:—"The Princess Royal who has been an invalid for some time past on account of her heart, has recently shown signs of increasing weakness."—Reuter.

# SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT

—:o:—

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE MOVEMENT.

### Mr. C. R. Reddy's Analysis.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, who it will be recalled recently resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University, delivered the following address in openin the Swadeshi Exhibition at Vizagapatam yesterday:—

Swadeshi is economic patriotism and patriotism is good business as well as decent sentiment. It is rooted not merely in racial emotion but in prudential desire to secure satisfactory and stable conditions of prosperity and progress. Swadeshi is thus as much our universal duty as nationalism. They are a matter of life and death to our country; life, if properly organised and pursued; death if forsaken or bartered away for immediate personal careers or profits.

Lost ground cannot be regained without special effort and all special efforts are for the time being painful, and therefore selfish and cowardly people slink away from the test. Conditions of servitude and dependence, whether economic or political, cannot be overcome except by a people capable of the requisite amount of courage and combination and proved capacity for self-sacrifice. That is why both aspects of national evolution present an identical moral problem, which is the subordination of temporary, personal and sectional advantages to the enduring good of the whole. The pursuit of minor and meaner advantages is a form of parasitism. For they imply sucking the blood of the parent tree and retarding its development. Of course, when as a result of this process the parent tree itself dies, the parasites also will finally succumb. The truest prudence itself, let alone moral duty, will thus inspire rational beings to conduct conducive to the general and permanent good of the country.

John Stuart Mill classified peoples according to the amount of prudence they practice. The savage does not look beyond a season or a year. He lives from hand to mouth and hardly accumulates capital. In the struggle for existence he goes down or becomes the coolie of the far seeing races. The more civilised people embark on vast enterprises, which necessitate the sinking of enormous capital though they well know that the fruits thereof cannot be reaped for years and perhaps for generations to come. They take a long sighted view of their duty and sacrifice the present so that a better and enduring future may be achieved. Sacrifice is thus as much an ingredient of healthy economic progress as of healthy political development. And if a people are not capable of conduct based on long sighted requirements, they must decay and finally perish.

PARALLELS.

Doubtless in our present condition even Swadeshi may entail some sacrifice of profit or comfort. But that is the price we have to pay if we are to emerge from this sorry plight into a more prosperous and self-reliant future.

The parallelism existing between Swadeshi and Nationalism is the root explanation why historically speaking the two movements have to some extent been inter related. It was to restore the integrity of dismembered Bengal that Boycott and Swadeshi were first advocated in Inia about the year 1903. But the movement did not flourish long. The merchants tried to profiteer on the patriotic sentiment of the consumers and when added to this, Lord Hardinge wisely undid the Partition of Bengal, matters relapsed to their original drift. Further the Swadeshi of that epoch was too political in its origin, and the politics itself too much concerned with the intellectuals and their carpetisms to have the right character about it or command widespread and permanent support.

Mahatma Gandhi altered the nature of our politics and with it of Swadeshi as well. No doubt even to-day the politics of the bulk of our Moderates, Liberals, etc., is chiefly of the carpetite order. But there has been a mighty change all the same and the better side of politics is at present in heroic evidence. Nationalism, the rights of the people, their liberties and the good of the masses have come to occupy the centre of the field. This change in the nature of our politics is naturally enough accompanied by radical changes in its organisation. Politics is no longer a bye-industry of B.A., B.L.ism. The intellectuals are no doubt doing useful work but they are, alas, hardly the front and centre of the movement. The new agencies which are at work are both the cause and effect of the new era of which Mahatma Gandhi is in the main and even allowing for his limitations, the herald and propeller. The organisation of industrial workers, the growing influence of Trade Unions, Peasant movements and above all the splendid part played by merchants and women, once the very symbols of caution, and shall I say timidity, testify to the reality and strength of the New spirit. And Swadeshi too has undergone a concurrent change.

BENGAL'S EXAMPLE.

The old Bengal Swadeshi ignored handicrafts and cottage industries. It aimed at creating an Indian industrialism—factories, large capital, and machino-facture—which would be able to counteract British exploitation successfully. The new Swadeshi is of a deeper, wider scope. It has thought out Indian problems in terms of Indian conditions and while acknowledging the place of Industrialism has sought to widen the field of operations so as to take in the poorer people and peasants by encouraging khaddar and other home industries. This is mass Swadeshi as distinguished but not opposed to capitalistic Swadeshi.

That the two Swadeshis are not opposed to each other but act as mutual supplements is best proved by the organised co-operation established between them at Bombay, Ahmedabad and other big industrial centres.

Gandhian Swadeshi is not confined to production and distribution only but concerns itself also with consumption. It has attacked wasteful and harmful forms of consumption of which Liquor is the type and the worst. To save people from the temptation of drink, with which too often goes the devil, has been one of its chief missions. The attack on the Salt Tax is another. Salt is a necessity of life, necessary for the old, the young, the sick, the halo, and necessary also for cattle. Such a necessity should in my opinion be a state monopoly and not left in private hands with the risk of profiteering it involves. But the state should use the monopoly for selling at actual cost price, seeing that it is one of the chief necessities of life, and not as a source of taxation. If it is said that without such a tax millions of people in India would not pay anything to the exchequer, the answer is that if people are so miserably poor as all that, they ought not to be taxed at all. They talk of a free Breakfast table for England. Can they not talk of Free Salt for India? However, it is not my purpose to deal with such specific issues but merely to point out that Gandhian Swadeshi is the people's Swadeshi which includes the capitalists, and not capitalistic Swadeshi which may or may not include the labouring masses and it has not ignored consumption which conditions the efficiency of people as producers of wealth.

TWO-FOLD ROOT.

What is the relation between Swadeshi and boycott of foreign, and more especially British goods? Boycott springs from a two-fold root—economic and political. On the economic side it is akin to what the classical economists have termed abstinence, which they regarded as one of the means for accumulating capital for future enterprises and development. By abstaining from immediate consumption of all wealth produced, reserves are built up and these like army reserves are an essential factor in the strength of a country. If you abstain from purchasing foreign goods, to that extent you save instead of squandering and I do not see why boycott should be looked upon with holy horror while abstinence and saving are encouraged. I will go further and say that boycott in some shape or another is a permanent feature in the economic organisation of all the countries of the world. For, what is protection? Is it not a species of boycott? Only, Protection is organised by the state and when India succeeds in obtaining control of her financial policy, acute boycott will subside into chronic protection. This is exactly the view taken of the boycott movement by the leading industrialists of Bombay and other cities who regard it as a popular substitute for the indifference or hostility of the present system of government. Many industrial magnates have declared that the boycott has saved Bombay. They do not deny that it entails sacrifice. Protection also entails sacrifice. But the sacrifice is made not for the pleasure of making it but as an investment from which better results and even what is better than mere results, better conditions for industry and commerce, could be secured in the long run.

Boycott has also been employed as a political weapon. I remember how during the Boer War the British press threatened to boycott French and German goods as a retaliation for their notorious sympathy with the Boer Republics. China has often employed this weapon against foreign powers like Japan threatening to destroy her integrity. And there is no reason why a subject race should not follow their example in order to obtain redress of her political grievances. The fundamental maxim of the British constitution is the refusal of supplies unless grievances are remedied. Does not boycott resemble in a way the refusal of supplies? If further one of the motives of Imperialism is economic exploitation, then to the extent we counteract exploitation by combined voluntary action we reduce the motive for Imperialistic domination and prepare the ground for an equitable solution of the political issue. And it follows that boycott for political purposes should be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment.

NO ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

Neither boycott nor protection aim at ultimate economic isolation. What they purpose to achieve is international trade on a footing of equality of economic strength. Swaraj is no enemy of international exchanges of culture on a basis of equality and mutual self-respect. There is perhaps more trade and more cultural fellowship between independent countries than between Imperialistic countries and their dependencies. The sense of dependence itself, the feeling of inferiority and helplessness it creates, retards the will and spirit to progress and finally results in ever increasing decay. And decadence makes, not merely the country directly affected, but the world itself the poorer as it reduces the total number of world factors engaged in cultural and economic creation. Mr. Hyndman used to emphasise the fact that Indian poverty was a greater barrier of trade with England than Indian nationalism could ever be.

There are some who make rather extravagant claims on behalf of Swadeshi which, I dare say, is natural to the mood and temper of propaganda. They say Swadeshi is Swaraj, and sometimes more specifically that Khaddar is Swaraj. Swadeshi and boycott as political weapons are doubtless of the utmost importance, and they are in our unfettered hands. But even they cannot function at their best and fullest unless due control is obtained of financial and tariff policy. Transportation rates, railways, shipping, banks and other credit agencies, tariffs, state purchase of stores, currency policies and a host of other factors determine the scope and nature of Swadeshi available for a country. Without the requisite political power these cannot be regulated entirely to our advantage.

Northern and Western India seem to have evolved a very effective organisation both to promote Swadeshi and enforce boycott. Ladies of the highest rank and riches have undertaken, at what sacrifice of personal feelings and traditional custom, it is needless to say, the arduous and delicate task of peaceful picketing with amazing success. Men also, young as well as old, have not been behind hand. The merchants and industrialists affected have taken a patriotic and enlightened view of the situation and have shown an admirable measure of sympathy and co-operation. Spinning classes have been opened in a large number of places in Bombay and these are conducted by ladies of high social standing. Swadeshi goods are being hawked in the streets and from door to door. Swadeshi Exhibitions have been organised and guides to Swadeshi giving a list of Indian firms producing various lines of commodities, have been published. Nationalistic newspapers have helped in securing the necessary advertisement. Above all, social opinion from the palatial home of the millionaire to the hovel of the peasant and labourer has been effectively exercised. I doubt if the morals of the country, taken as a whole, has in modern times ever been higher than it is to-day.

PRACTICAL EFFORT.

Swadeshi and nationalism are conduct and character, not idle sentiment or cloudy philosophy. The buyers and consumers of goods must make themselves felt, and if need be open Swadeshi emporiums as has been done in he chief cities of progressive India. Swadeshi leagues should circularise merchants and inform them of the Indian goods available. Such information is easily obtained. The "Advance" published lists of the leading Indian manufactures in Calcutta. The Bombay Swadeshi League is bringing out, I believe, a second edition of its industrial and commercial guide. Take for instance cloth, biscuits, soaps, inks, cigarettes, leather goods, various medicines and pharmaceutical and chemical products, all these can be obtained in India. I need only mention by way of illustration in this connection, The Lily Biscuit Co., The Bengal Biscuit Co., Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, etc., of Calcutta, the Elgin leather goods manufacturing firm of Bombay and other leading concerns. It may be that these firms are not sufficiently alert in advertising or opening agencies. But we must spread the information and get merchants to place their indents with Indian producers.

Nor should merchants penalise patriotism by selling at inequitous prices and profiteering. England is a Nation of Shopkeepers and she can be fought successfully only by the shopkeepers of India. The intellectuals should do the propaganda work and spread the message of Swadeshi on every town and village. The people should also renounce consumption where foreign articles are concerned. Most of them are not necessities of life and one can expect the vacancy thus cause to be filled up sooner or later by Indian enterprise which is now so alert.

The sufferings and sacrifices of our brothers and sisters cry aloud for active sympathy and support. Let not Madras prove to be the black leg of India.

There is probably no higher moral precept than that enunciated by Kant. Universalise the principle of your action, because what you consider right and decent for yourself you must consider right and decent also for other people. If you make yourself an exception to the rule of patriotism you must concede to all the right to be equally unpatriotic, and what would be the result? Universal patriotism is obviously a workable hypothesis and will lead to success. Will universal back sliding lead to success? Similarly Swadeshi by all is a workable proposition. Can it be said that Swadeshi by none will be either successful of decent conduct? Follow then the inspiring Kantian maxim of acting on that principle which you would like to see adopted by everybody. And resist the loathsome temptation to trade on the courage and sacrifices of other people.

# LAHORE CONVOCATION SHOOTING CASE

## Witness's Grahpic Details.

LAHORE, January 3.

Harkishen, the alleged assailant in the Convocation outrage was produced this morning at 11 before Mr. Lewis, Magistrate, in Borstal Jail, charged under Section 302 and 307, I. P. C., the other young men arrested on the spot having been released.

Mr. P. N. Dutt, Registrar of the Punjab University deposed: The total number of people in the Convocation Hall, including visitors and students was 1,500. Admission was controlled by tickets. Besides the University staff, the District Police and the C. I. D. had been there to control both the inside and the outside of the hall. At about 1/15 or 1/20 p.m. the Vice-Chancellor requested the Chancellor to declare the Convocation closed and he did so. After the Convocation closed, we formed the usual procession. I was leading followed by the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. Then came the Judges and the Syndicate Members.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

The procession marched from the dais to the main entrance and students on either side of the gangway were standing. I had placed one foot into the veranda when a report was heard from behind, that is inside the hall. At the time the Governor was about a yard behind me and this distance separated us right through out march out. As a matter of fact, I heard two reports in quick succession. In the meantime the Governor had come into the veranda. We looked to each other and I thought perhaps some children had been amusing themselves with Christmas crackers. We turned down to the left in the verandah intending to go to the robing room. Almost immediately, I heard two more reports from inside the hall.

ACCUSED IDENTIFIED

"I then looked round and saw the accused, whom I identify now, trying to rush out of the hall. He had his hand lifted, with a revolver in it and he had been secured by four or five policemen. I asked the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor to go ahead and after satisfying myself that the accused was properly secured, I went to the robing room where I came to know that the Governor was injured.

"I managed to find Colonel Harper Nelson who attended to the wounds of the Governor. I heard the Governor state that he was bleeding from the left arm and that he had a wound just above his hip. It was a graze along his back. I identify the robe the Governor was wearing. It was imported from Paris as it could not be had in London."

After Colonel Nelson had dressed the Governor's wound, he took him to the hospital. I came to know later that Doctor McDermott and the Sub-Inspector, Chanan Singh and another police officer had been wounded and that they had been removed to the hospital.

HOW ACCUSED SHOT.

Rai Sahib Jawaharlal, Sub-Inspector of Police, after corroborating the evidence of the previous witness deposed that he noticed the accused standing in the visitors' gallery with a revolver in hand and firing two or three shots across the entrance. Accused then jumped towards the main entrance and fired another shot. Brandishing the revolver all the time the accused reached a pillar near the porch and witness and other police officials chased and held him and wrested the revolver from his right hand. It contained six empty cartridges.

On search, six live-revolver cartridges on patent .38-bore, a penknife, a pair of gloves, a ring and Rs. 11/6/9 were recovered from the accused's person. When questioned, accused gave his name as Harkishen, a resident of Waladher near Mardan.

Witness next narrated the story of the recovery of discharged bullets from the hall marks left by them on the walls of the hall and the death of Mr. Chanan Singh due to the wound caused by the accused.—A. P.

ACCUSED NOT DEFENDING

—:o:—

Mr. S. P. Singh, Assistant controller of examinations, Punjab University, corroborated the statement of Mr. Dutt, Registrar, and identified the accused. He stated that police arrested the accused and took the revolver into custody in his presence.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE

Lt. Col. J. J. Harper Nelson, I.M.S., Edward Medical College, said he attended the Convocation as a Fellow and was in the procession which was leaving the hall. First he heard two shots in close succession and then four shots. When he heard the first two shots he gathered that the Governor who was near the entrance was shot at. He tried to cut out of the hall and announced that he was an I. M. S. officer ready to help in any emergency. He, however, Mr. Dutt, Registrar, calling for him. He was told by Mr. Dutt that the Governor was wounded and was in the Robing room. He went there, dressed his wound and took him to the hospital. On examining the wounds he found that no bone was broken. He also found an abrasad wound on the back of his chest which he dressed with his handkerchief.

SURGEON'S OPINION

Col. P. B. Bharucha, I.M.S., Professor of Surgeory, King Edward Medical College, deposed that Dr. Miss McDormitt, the Governor, Sardar Chanan Singh and Inspector Wadhan were received at Mayo Hospital and he attended to them and examined their injuries. He opined all those wounds could be caused by the bullets, recovered from the person of the accused. He added he removed one bullet from Dr. Miss McDormitt's abdominal wall. Chanasingh died the same day at 5 p.m. The cause of his death was shock leading to interference with respirations.

The Court then rose for the day.

The accused is not defending himself. He did not cross-examine witnesses. It is expected that he will make his statement on Monday.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TRIES TWO YOUTHS

—:o:—

CHARGED WITH MURDERING POLICE INSPECTOR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The trial opened to-day at Ailpore before the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr. Garlick, District and Sessions Judge of 24 Pargannas, of two Bengali youths, Ram Krishna Biswas and Kalipada Chakravarty, alleged to be absconders in the Chittagong armoury raid case, who are charged with murdering Inspector Tarini Mukherjee of the Chittagong Railway Police at Chandpur Station platform early on the morning of December 1st.

The deceased Inspector was escorting the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, who was on his way to Calcutta. They were arrested the same afternoon on the District Board Road, while proceeding towards Laksam Junction of the Assam-Bengal Railway. It is alleged that three loaded revolvers and several cartridges and torches and a live bomb were found in their possession.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG CASE ADJOURNED AGAIN

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 3.

The Special Tribunal trying the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case which was to have met on January 5th after the Christmas holidays, has been adjourned for another week, owing it is understood, to the death of the wife of one of the Commissioners, Rai Narendranath Chairi Bahadur.—A. P.


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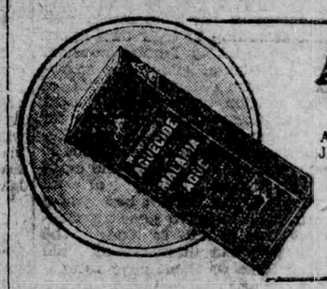

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# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## NEW ORDINANCES CONDEMNED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 31.

"We must congratulate Government for promulgating two new Ordinances," thus said the dictator of the Youth League, presiding over a public meeting held in the Shivaji Mandir yesterday evening in connection with the two Ordinances. The President Mr. S. R. Phatak remarked that, even hundred such Ordinances would not kill the spirit of the Indian movement.

Mr. D. V. Divekar was the first to address the meeting. He read out some sections of the Ordinances and pointed out how vague they were. Freedom of the Press which was a valuable right was destroyed in India, and whatever the Viceroy might have said about the just rights of the Press, the Press Ordinance did not allow any freedom of criticism of Government.

Mr. S. N. Agashe who followed, remarked that unless full responsible government was established, there would be no peace in India.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, in his rousing speech, explained the distinction between Federal and Unitary Government and pointed out tat Round Table quarrels over such questions would not solve the real problem in India. Mr. Khadilkar spoke for a few minutes and then Mr. N. V. Gadgil spoke for about an hour. He criticised the Poona public for its apathy. He observed, God was the President of the Civil Disobedience movement and no amount of repression would succeed in destroying the movement. MR. RANADE CONGRATULATED.

A public meeting was held on Sunday to congratulate Mr. Ranade, and to thank those who helped in getting the signatures of the shopkeepers to the pledge of not selling foreign cloth. Mr. Ranade has now taken upon himself the work of sealing the foreign cloth in shops.

Among the house-owners of the Shanwar and the Narayan Peths, there is much dissatisfaction with the revision of the house-tax. Public meetings of the owners are being held to protest against the enhancement of the tax.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE.

At Satwad, in a public meeting some confusion was caused by a few local anti-Nationalists. A public meeting at last was held at the place and the speakers demanded suspension of land revenue in view of the present depression.

LONDON TO CAPE TOWN IN 11 DAYS

—:o:—

NEW AIR SERVICE TO BEGIN

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The Imperial Airways announce that 2,670 miles North African section of London-Cape Town air route will be opened on March 5 with an inaugural flight from Cairo to Mwanza, Tanganyika territory.

Flight through from London to Mwanza, a distance of 5,100 miles, will take nine days against twenty-four days by surface transport.

North Africa section between Cairo and Khartoum will be operated by machines of Argosy type and short "Calcutta" flying boats will carry the route to Kisunu and Mwanza alone Nile and African lakes. It is hoped that by May, 1931, the full 8,000 miles from London to Cape Town will be in operation bringing London within eleven days of Cape Town.—B. O. W.

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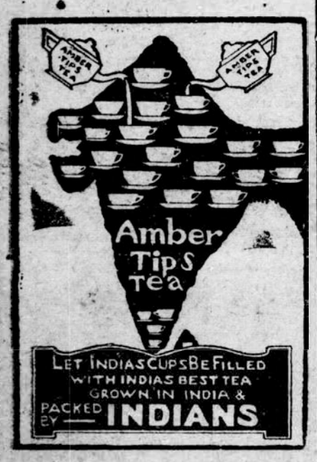


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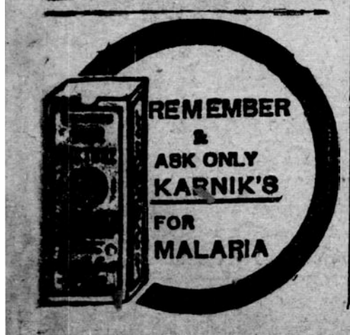



# BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

## The Arab View-Point.

Jamaal Husseini writes in 'New India':— ...

The statement of policy on Palestine, recently issued by the British Government in their capacity as the Mandatory into whose hands, according the Covenant of the League of Nations Palestine was placed "as a sacred trust of civilization for the welfare and developmeit of its inhabitants," is composed of two parts: constitutional and economic.

The constitutional part of the statement is simply a reiteration, "in toto," of the statement of policy issued in 1922 by the Conservative Government and rejected by the Arabs. The economic part is an extension of that statement, with a view to giving more effect to the recommendations included therein, with reference to immigration, lands and development.

The constitutional claims of the Arabs are based on the pledges given by Great Britain to the Arabs of Asia, excluding Aden, in 1915, whereby the British Government promised to assist and recognize the independence of the Arab countries from Messina to Aden and from the Mediterranean and Red Seas to the Persian Gulf. A reservation was made to the effect that the territory lying to the west of the Homs, Hama and Damascus dirtricts, in which France claims a certain interest, may be excluded. The British Government in 1922, ignoring all geographical considerations, included Palestine in this reservation, although Palestine does not fall to the west of that line, and although France has never claimed any interest in Palestine. The reservation obviously meant to include only Lebanon.

INCONSISTENT.

The Arabs also claim that if a Mandate they must have, that Mandate should be based on the Covenant of the League of Nations, by virtue of which it is placed under this new system of government. But they find that the Mandate for Palestine and the proposed Constitution are inconsistent with Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations, which deals with Mandates and upon which the Mandates were founded.

This Article provides that in the Mandated Territories, "there should be applied the principle that the well-being and the development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization," in the hands of the Mandatory. It makes it clear, furthermore, "certain communities previously belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent Nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory."

Thus a Constitution at least similar to that of Iraq will be the right one for Palestine, if complete independence now is impossible ...

The Mandatory Government, the other hand, agrees that the constitutional claims of the Arabs are being precluded by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 to help Zionists in establishing a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine.

But this argument melts before the fact that a Mandated Territory, according to the Covenant of the League of Nations, should be administered for the welfare of the inhabitants and not of foreigners as the Jewish immigrants are. Again, Palestine is one of those territories which have been released from Turkey during the War, and should, therefore, be regarded as independent, subject to a temporary Mandate. Anything precluding this is obviously inconsistent with Article 22 of the Covenant, and by virtue of Article 20 of that Covenant it should be annulled.

BASIC ARGUMENTS.

Still further, the preamble and Article 2 of the Mandate provide that the execution of the Balfour Declaration should not prejudice the civil rights of the Arabs of Palestine. If the Balfour Declaration precludes the establishment of Self-Government in Palestine, as is being stated by the British Government, then the Declaration must not be executed because of the Palestine Mandate itself.

Neither the Government nor the League of Nations have any answer to these basic arguments, and the new statement does not bring the problem one inch nearer to the solution of the constitutional problem.

The prospects seem to be much better on the economic side of the problem. The Shaw Commission of 1929 has revealed certain aspects in the Zionist policy and certain economic consequences that were not a credit to the British Government. This necessitated more technical enquiries to be made on the spot, and simultaneously the British Government sent out Sir John Hope-Simpson to report on the Immigration and Land questions and on the development of Palestine in general and the Palestine Government appointed a Commission under Mr. Johnson, the experienced Assistant Treasurer in the Palestinian Government, to investigate and report on the economic conditions of the Arab agriculturist. The former Report has been published; the latter was kept as confidential. But both of them endorsed the findings of the Shaw Commission's Report and it was clearly stated in the Simpson Report that "the conditions of the Arab fellah are little, if at all, superior to what they were under the Turkish regime". This verdict compares very unfavorably with the world-wide clarion call when the Holy Land was wrested from Turkey in 1917, that "the Holy Land is no more to be misruled by the Turk".

Sir John Simpson has revealed to the world in his exhaustive Report that the Land and Immigration policy of the Government resulted in the creation of a landless class of 29.4 of the agricultural Arab population of Palestine, and has thrown thousands of Arabs out of employment. He contended that if this condition is allowed trouble cannot be averted.

The British Government could only do one thing and that was to prohibit acquisition of lands by Jews and to stop Jewish immigration into Palestine. Any Government envisaged by these enquiries and subsequent Reports could only do this, whether Lord Passfield or Mr. Amery were in the Colonial Office. But even now the Government has diluted its White Paper with a great deal of water in order to please Zionists, who evidently are not pleased.

It remains for us to see that the Government puts into force the economic part of its White Paper in order to save the situation, which is growing worse every day. Otherwise a hungry and down-trodden people, of a militant and highspirited race, as the Palestinian Arabs are, can do great mischief.

# RACE FOR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

## Rainy Ready With His Statement For New House

(From Our Special Representatve)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is learnt in political circles that questions both of leadership of the Assembly and selection of Chairman to preside over the House till its President is elected have given more than usual worry to Government and that decisions in both cases have now been definitely taken and are based on interesting factors. Sir George Rainy is to continue to lead assembly and though this announcement is not officially forthcoming even now the fact of the matter is that Sir George is already very busy planning out business of the session and the announcement he should make to the New Assembly, when it meets regarding the course of business during January.

He has also given final thought to the selection of official team and his backbenchers both provincial and cental Government officials will soon be gazetted. The team may not change to any very material extent.

NEW CHIEF WHIP.

The Chief Government Whip will change Mr. Cosgrave is now Chief Secretary, Assam Government, and is not coming again, as his Province seems now to hold out some prize posts for him. His place will be taken by Mr. Boag, a Civilian from Madras Mr. Boag was once a member of the Assembly, but he is from the Lobby point of view a dark horse.

However, he is an I. C. S. and a white official and that is enough as his Indian understudies will do the real whipping.

A NEW HOUSE.

Sir George Rainy will have more than usual difficulties attached to his leadership in early stages, as he will have to feel the pulse of new members and make some permanent friend and clients. But by the middle of the session, most of members will settle down and party alignment will be more easily discernable and it is then that some contentious Bill will come for effective vote of the House.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN.

As regards the question of Chirmanship of the Assembly the idea was that honour should fall to persons who might be termed as Fathers of the House owing to continuity of tenure and the general respect they had won. In this category stand the men like Messrs. Joshi and Gidney who are in England, while others like Mr. Kabiruddin, cannot be considered seriously for the post. So the choice was necessarily restricted to Mr. K. C. Neogy and Sir Harisingh Gour. The former has been on panel of Chairman and made a capable Chairman of Assembly Special Session for two days during the Steel Protection Bill Debate in 1924.

As for Sir Harisingh Gour, he was elected Deputy President last Session. But as Sir Harisingh Gour might still be casting eye on the chair, the most suitable selection thought of was of that of Mr. K. C. Neogy. I am told he, being in London, was cabled an enquiry regarding his date of return, but that either his date or return was in doubt or that as Mr. Neogy himself was probably contemplating contest for Chair his name was dropped.

Thus having failed to find one who enjoyed the continued membership of the Assembly Government made the second best choice and fixed on Mr. Shanmukum Chetty, who has been a member for seven years and finally he has been selected.

As for presidential race, those who have entered the lists so far are Sir Ibrahim, Rahimtoollah, Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Shah Nawaz. Sir Abdur Rahim is also being mentioned.

Among the Hindu probables are not yet known, but it seems that Mr. Rangachariar ex-Deputy President who lost the chair to Mr. Patel by only two votes is anxious to rewin it, if he is properly backed. The same seems to be the feeling of Mr. K. C. Neogy, while Sir Harisingh Gour can never be omitted from the these prize contests.

For the present he seems busy manouevring for Nationalist Party Leadership but so far only 14 members have joined. On the other hand Mr. B. Das may be able to organize a larger group. The Leadership of opposition, may thus fall between Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. Phookan and if Muslim members join, a single party may capture the opposition leadership, but that will be so long as Mr. Jinnah is away in London.

## Swadeshi Propaganda In Managalore

(From A. Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, Dec. 28.

Swadeshi propaganda is being vigorously carried on in the district. In Kasergode a Swadeshi League was started about two months ago for popularising Swadeshi and has already enlisted more than a thousand members.

Similarly an influential committee has been started for the Puttur Taluka, and leaflets and handbills explaining the economic degredation of India and the usefulness of Swadeshi are distributed.

The Kasergode League has been able to induce several influential persons to float a limited company for opening a Swadeshi Stores, and open branches in all the important places.

With the object of pushing Swadeshi work in Mangalore, a public meeting was convened this evening at the Theosophical Hall, at 5 p.m. the signatories of the meeting being Messrs. R. K. Prabhu, A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., K. R. Karanth, M. S. Madhava Rao, and others, the object being to start a Swadeshi Pracharaka Sangha for the district. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H. V. Adappa. Among the chief speakers were Messrs. M. Umesha Rao, and M. Madhava Rao. They explained the necessity of starting such a sangha by enlisting members of those who were prepared to sign the Swadeshi pledge. Mr. Umesha Rao also gave a short account of the work done at Kasergode. The meeting unanimously decided to start a sangha, called the South Kanara Swadeshi Pracharaka Sangha, and the membership is open to all those above 16, who are prepared to sign the Swadeshi pledge. The following members have been elected to form the provisional committee, and they are Dr. Adappa, Messrs. R. K. Prabhu, A. B. Chetty, M. Madhava Rao, K. R. Achar, K. R. Karant, and others, the convener being Mr. R. K. Prabhu.

Madras.—Presiding at a public meeting at Ranade Liwrary Hall Maulana Yakub Hasan, M. L. C., strongly criticised Sir Mahomed Iqbal's speech at Allahabad. The speaker was afraid that the speech was already most complicated.—A. P.

Delhi.—The Government of India announce that Sir Arthur Salter arrives in India early in January with a view to advise regarding creation of some organisation for study of economic questions including both continuous interpretation of current defelopments and consideratio of plans designed to achieve particular purposes.—A. P.

Dharwar.—Marulardhya Shastri, the Lingayat leader of Bijapur, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 I.P.C. He has already been awarded four months' imprisonment two months back under Salt Act.—A. P.


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IN the next column are twelve outstanding facts which enter into the manufacture of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Number them in what you consider is their order of importance. For example, if you think No. 6 item is the most important, place a figure 1 in front of it, and so on with all twelve reasons.

The first prize will be awarded to the person whose voting corresponds most nearly with the majority of entries submitted. Second and third prizes will go respectively to the next two nearest results, and consolation prizes to the next 8 voters nearest correct. Prizes will be equally divided between winning competitors whose voting is identical. Rs. 1,000 must be won.

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES.

FILL in your numbers plainly. Cut out intact the ruled-in section of this advertisement. Write your name and address in ink on a slip of paper, in block letters. Pin this to your entry. Send with one top label from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter in closed stamped envelope to

**POLSON MFG. CO.**
**P. O. Box 367, BOMBAY.**

WRITE on your envelope the word "Vote" in top left corner. No covering letter is required—just the label, the voting section and your name and address.

CUT THIS SECTION OUT

HERE are the chief reasons why Polson's is the best butter you can buy in the East. Which do you consider the most important? Place your voting numbers on the left of the statements below.

Place your Numbers down here.

. . . 1 Scientific pasteurisation of cream to destroy all harmful bacteria.
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. . . 3 Use of modern butter making machinery.
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. . . 7 Product of Largest Creamery in the East.
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. . . 10 Complete absence of adulterant matter.
. . . 11 Product untouched by hand in manufacture
. . . 12 Use of only pure milk, rich in essential vitamines.

B. C., Com. 1.

Non-fulfilment of any of these conditions will debar the entry from competition. Entries defaced or altered will be disqualified. To get label off, soak unopened tin in water for a few minutes. Soiled or torn labels will not be accepted.

IMPORTANT

In making the awards, the decision of Polson Manufacturing Co. is final and legally binding. Entries are made on this understanding, and no correspondence can be entered into.

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Results will be published in this paper on 5th March.

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# JAPAN'S EMERGENCE AS FIRST CLASS POWER.

## Relation With The United States

(Through Information Service, Foreign Policy Association, New York).

Japan and the United States are linked by the ties of an old and historic friendship, contracted during the trying period of Japan's emergence into the modern world. This traditional friendship has been strengthened by the solid ties of modern trade and finance. The United States is the largest purchaser of Japanese ggoods, and a friendlly competitor of Japan in the Chinese market, to which we supply different classes of merchandise. Shortly afted the Japanese earthquake of 1923, which called forth a substantial expression of American sympathy, Japan borrowed from the United States sums totalling approximately half a billion dollars.

The relations between America and Japan from 1906 to 1921 were disturbed by a series of delicate problems, chiefly resulting from their conflicting policies in China and from the immigration question. Events since the Washington Conference have largely allayed this friction. The one significant issue still separating the two nations is the exclusion clause in the immigration act passed by the United States in 1924. The Japanese people regard this statutory exclusion as an act of discriminatios ammounting to a nation humiliation, and refuse to accept it as a closed incident. Baron Shidehara and Baron Tanaka, in their annual reviews of Japan's foreign relations to the Imperial Diet since the passage of the exclusion act, have each year expressed the desire for its revision in studiously moderate terms.

Early in 1930 the immigration question was suddently brought to the fore again. At a farewell dinner in Tokyo given on May 23 by the America-Japan Society to Ambassador and Mrs. Castle, the former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Masanao Hanihara, broke his six-year-long silence on the subject in an appeal to Ambassador Castle to use his influence to renew the traditional friendly relations between Japan and America. Almost as an echo to this speech, Mr. Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration in the United States Congress, intimated that he intended to move an amendment to the immigration law which would put Japan on a quota basis. His statement as reported was not entirely clear, but implied that the question would be brought up for consideration in the next session of Congress.

RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Following the passage of the United States Immigration Act in 1924, several Latin American Governments, notably Mexico and Brazil, made tentative gestures of friendship toward Japan. In his speech before the Diet on January 21, 1925, Baron Shidehara referred to this possible opening for Japanese energies in these words:

"We are in perfectly agreeable relations with Mexico, as well as with the South American states. We have no plan whatever of political significance in our intercourse with any of these countries; we feel, however, that fair opportunities are there offered for the economic enterprises of our countrymen, and it is our intention to encourage such legigtimate activities as far as possible. I would add a few words with regard to this question. It is not our policy to send emigrants to any country in which they are not welcomed. Our constant desire is to supply capital or labour to undeveloped regions of the world and to promote the welfare and prosperity, not only of the emigrants themselves and of their mother country, but also of those countries in which they choose to establish their permanent homes. Towards this end we are prepared to extend our unremitting efforts.

In the spring of 1926, the Brazilian Government responded to this authoritative indication of Japanese policy with the offer of a tract of land in the upper basin of the Amazon comprising some 12,500,000 acres. This offer was investigated by a commission sent out in 1926 by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, interested in cotton-growing on a large scale. Negotiations were also opened with the Japanese Overseas Enterprise Company, under whose auspices Japanese immigrants had already been settled in the State of Sao Paulo. A Japanese company was formed in the same year to undertake cotton cultivation on a large scale in Peru. More recently, on December 21, 1929, an exchange of notes was effected between Japan and Cuba, looking toward the improvement of trade relations between these two countries. A further agreement on April 11, 1930 granted mutual most-favoured-nation treatment on immigration to Japanese and Cuban citizens.

Japanese emigrants to South America are concentrated chiefly in Brazil and Peru. Even in these countries, their numbers are so few as to offer little assistance toward solving Japan's over-population problem. Japanese trade with South American countries, though small, is on the increase, which would tend to confirm the Japanese contention that the development of economic enterprises within these countries, and the fostering of commercial relations with them, are the chief purposes of Japan's activities in South America.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The rapid development of Japan, especially in the political and economic spheres, has caused a steady enlargement in the scope of its international relations. The extent to which Japan had become a become a member of the world community was first brought home to the Japanese people during the war, when Japanese shipping and manufactures penetrated to every quarter of the globe and Japanese statesmen were profoundly concerned over the fate of the European nations at conflict. To many observers the climax of this process seemed to have been reached at Versailles, where Japan's delegates occupied a foremost seat at the council table which sought to liquidate the war. Such an historical accident could not be expected to occur again. But the fact has proved otherwise. In the decade just past Japan's international commitments have each year grown more complex and far-reaching The fear of European entanglements did not prevent Japan from joining the League of Nations. And in the efforts made during this decade toward naval disarmament and the outlawry of war Japan has had an equal share with the nations of the West.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Japan has been an active member of the League of Nations since its inception, with a permanent seat on the Council. The learned Japanese scholar, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, was from 1919 to 1926 Under-Secretary-General of the League Secretariat. Within Japan itself there is a vigorous League of Nations Association, with a membership now totalling over twelve thousand, which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. Japan's position at Geneva, so remote from its more vital concerns in the Far East, has often enabled it to perform valuable services in conciliating European differences. An address at the Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations phrased this contribution as follows:

"When the history of the League comes to be written, it will be found that two countries played a great part in its formation and work. One was Canada and the other Japan. In a sense it may be said that Canada in proportion to its resources has played the part which it had been hoped the United States would play. But in any case it is a fact that these two countries both far removed from European affairs have taken an outstanding part in the development of the League and have contributed greatly to the presentation of the idea that the League is far more than a European body."

Japan has taken full part in the activities of the League looking toward international peace, such as the discussions of the Geneva Protocol and the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. It is represented on the technical organisations and on the permanent advisory bodies of the League. Japan also participates in the work of the League's associated organisations, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Office. The Japanese government has not yet signed the optional clause of the Status of the Permanent Court for the acceptance of its compulsory jurisdiction, possibly out of fear that China might some day succeed in bringing the Manchurian treaties before that body; but equally with other signatories of the League Covenant it is bound by Article XI. Japan is a permanent member of the International Labour Office, and is represented on most of the technical committees. It has sent complete delegation to every session of the International Labour Conference, and since 1921 has kept a permanent delegation in Geneva. Nine International Labour Conventions including three for the protection of children, have so far been ratified by Japan; but it has not yet ratified the important conventions regulating hours of labour and prohibiting night work for women.

THE PACT OF PARIS.

Japan was one of the fifteen original signatories of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War at Paris on August 27, 1928. At the time there seemed little doubt that the treaty would be speedily ratified by Japan. In the course of ratification, however, a constitutional technicality was raised over the interpretation of the phrase "in the names of their respective peoples," which resulted in a prolonged dispute between the Japanese Cabinet, and the Privy Council. The latter body ultimately carried its point that this phrase was a derogation of the Emperor's sovereignty. As a result, Japan's ratification of the pact on June 27, 1929 was accompanied by a declaration which read:—

"The Imperial Government declare that the phraseology 'in the names of their respective peoples,' appearing in Article 1 of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 27, 1928, viewed in the light of the provisions, of the Imperial Constitution, is understood to be inapplicable in so far as Japan is concerned."

Several days previous to the Japanese government's formal adherence, Secretary Stimson had invoked the treaty as a means of settling the serious dispute that had developed between China and Russia over the Chinese Eastern Railway. On July 19, 1929 he took steps to call to the attention of both China and Russia that, as signatories of the Pact of Paris, they were pledged to settle thir disputes by pacific means. At the same time, the United States requested the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy to take similar action. The Japanese government, in view of its interests in South Manchuria, and of the fact that it was in diplomatic relationship with both China and Russia, was throughout the Sino-Russia dispute in a delicate and difficult position. The action taken by Japan in this situation was explained by Baron Shidehara in his address to the Diet on January 21, 1930, as follows:—

"On July 19 Ambassador of the Soviet Union called at the Foreign Office to inform me of the severance of relations with China. Availing myself of that occasion, I orally invited the attention of his government to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris for the Renunciation of War and expressed a strong hope for the settlement of the controversy by all peaceful means. A similar expression was also conveyed to the Chinese Minister, whom I saw on the same day.

"Being persuaded that direct negotiations between the parties in dispute could alone lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the question, I made it a point, as far as I could properly do so, to bring about their mutual "rapproachement" With that end in view, I constantly kept in touch with their respective representatives in Tokyo, and, on several occasions, I spoke my mind freely and informally both to the Soviet Ambassador and to the Chinese Minister, and asked them for information."

During November 1929 the situation between China and the Soviet Union became even more acute, resulting in actual clashes between considerable bodies of Chinese and Russian troops Under these circumstances, Secretary Stimson announced on December 2 that he had addressed a statement to the two powers again reminding them of their obligations under the Paris Pact. The other signatories of the pact were requested to take similar action, which the majority did. The Stimson note was dispatched somewhat tardily however, after the real crisis had passed; and Russia responded in caustic terms, characterising it as an unwarranted interference in a dispute already in the process of settlement. In this situation, Japan hesitated to take action; and Baron Shidehara later stated its position as follows in his address to the Diet:—

"It is perfectly natural that America, as the initiator of the Treaty, should feel called upon to take such an action, and we fully appreciated the motives by which it was prompted. We ourselves would be unable to remain a silent spectator, if this treaty, on which the ink is scarcely yet dry, were in fact to be reduced to a dead letter. Having, however, been in close contact with the Governments of China and of the Soviet Union in this matter, we felt that at least the time was not yet ripe for a formal "dimarche" of the nature proposed. Moreover, Japan maintains normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as well as with China. Should we join in the action suggested we might find ourselves unavoidable drawn into a discussion with the Russian and the Chinese Governments, on the merits and demerits of the issues raised, and we might thus be eventually constrained to proceed to further action in regard to one or both of the two parties in dispute in order to make our "dimarche" effective. It was due to these considerations that we did not feel ourselves at liberty to [illegible] once upon the American [illegible] tion."

(To Be Continued.)

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Tsurushima Maru.. | 4646 | 28 Dec. | 7 Jan. |
| xKaga Maru .. | 5860 | 30 Dec. | 13 Jan. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @12 Jan |
| *Uwa Maru | 11000 | ... | @27 Jan |
| Tokushima Maru .. | 5976 | 17 Jan. | 30 Jan |
| *Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 15 Jan. | 22 Jan. |
| *Tasmania Maru | 4105 | 20. Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| Sushimi Maru .. | 11000 | ... | @10Feb. |
| Tango Maru .. | 6893 | 30 Jan | 13 Feb. |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 11 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @24Feb |

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(a) From Colombo.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10500 | 7 Jan. | 21 Jan |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 21 Jan | 7 Feb |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 5 Feb. | 22 Feb |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Jan. | 27 Jan. |
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 4 Feb. | 10 Feb. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 19 Feb. | 26 Feb |

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ARRIVALS
January 3.

Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh
Varsova, Rowe, Busreh
Vita, Betauga, Karachi
Sumatra Maru, Shinmura, Karachi
Jehangir, Kair, Jeddah
Karapura, McLean, Durban
Masimpur, Gowar, Rangoon
Jalajyoti, Robert, Calcutta
Gambala, Pitcain, Java

DEPARTURES
January 4.

Tennesse, Gunderson, Calcutta
City of Rayville, Mecca, New York.

LOADING
January 3.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah
Steamer Shinno Maru for Kobe.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Company's steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Masimpur:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Masimpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tennesse:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tennesse, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Rayville:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer City of Rayville, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

D BYRAMJI 3-1-31

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, January 3.

No.
1 Himalaya, Trieste, 5-1, L T and M I.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 7-1, J Finlay
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Hongkong, Calcutta, 5-1, F F Campbell and Co.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Dumana, London, NF, M M and Co.
11 Hatipara, London 6-1, M M & Co.
13 Hadiotis, Antwerp, NF, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 5-1, K N & Co.
15 Queda, NF, NF, M M and Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 City of Leicester, Karachi, NF, N N and Co.
3 Chakla, Karachi, 3-1, M M and Co.
6 Tsurushima Maru Kobe 7-1 N Y Kaisha.
7 Tennessee Maru, Rangoon, 3-1, L Edward and Co.
14 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 3-1, F Naranji and Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hatkhola, Calcutta, 6-1 M M and Co.
B Nurmahal, Calcutta, 4-1, T M and Co.
N Gambada, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
P Dalgoma, Rangoon, 6-1, M M & Co.
Q Fager, Bangkok 6-1, F F Campbell and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
C/Sparta 8-1-31 K N Co.
Clan Macbeth 9-1-31 J F C.

FROM OSLO.
Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.
Talase 3-1-31 T N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Empress of Australia, 10-1-31 Tourists' ship.
Trentbank 14-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 3-1-31 O S Kaisha.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Rajputana, 10-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
C Hongkong 4-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.
C Raville 4-1-31, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 5-1-31, G T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barpeta, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Hadiotis L Edward Ltd.
Avolad N F, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, NF, M M and Co.
Alipore, NF, P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Rajputana, P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Tsurushima Maru N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Hediotis, L Edward Ltd.
Avola, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta, M M and Co.
Varsova, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Naldara (Boat) 2-1-31
Tennesse 3-1-31
Chakla 2-1-31
Kalavati 2-1-31

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S S Vasna Agents M M and Co.—93 bags almonds; 237 bags wash; 79 bags maize; 29 bags skin; 29422 bags dates.

From Mohmerah:—13 cases linseed; 64 cases attari; 25 cases khas khas; 84 cases raisin; 81 cases almonds.

From Bushire:—100 bags almond kernals.

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Basrah:—576 bags dates; 331 bags wash; 4813 bags wheat.

From Mohmerah:—293 bundles dates; 9 bundles attari.

From Bushire:—16 bags zira; 23 bags gum; 39 bags gum tragacanth; 25 bags c seeds; 21 bags assafoetida; 39 bags raisin; 22 bags pistas.

From B'Abbas:—253 bags dates; 28 bags pistas; 33 bags m roots; 23 bags gum tragacanth; 30 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—335 bags dates, 261 bags pomagranates.

From Charbar:—333 bundles mats.

From Gwadar:—237 bundles mats.

From Pasni:—50 bundles mats.

From Verawal:—593 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S S Rajputana for London:—100 cwts condiments D D Framji and Co: 65 casks condiments Poonjaji and Co

For Marseilles:—1249 cwts groundnuts E Virji and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—8300 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros: 25 bales cotton waste B Mahamkhanji.

For Marseilles:—105 cwts gum karaya P Kooverji and Co: 200 cwts groundnut kernals 100 cwts turmeric S M Rajgor and Co.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Piracus:—220 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji.

S S Bassano for Hull:—1002 cwts. myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Hadiotis for Antwerp:—22 bales wool raw Shamjimal.

S S City of Bagdad for Liverpool:—201 cwts groundnut seed V N Joshi; 600 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

S S City of Hongkong for New York:—10 packages kid skin H A K Abdul Mazid.

For Philadelphia:—61 bales wool raw Shamjimal.

S S Halipora for Dunkirk:—119 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 330 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Tsurushima Maru for Kobe:—67 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co.

For Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | —— |
| January New Contract | —— |
| March New Contract | 10.28 |
| May New Contract | 10.54 |
| July New Contract | 10.78 |
| October New Contract | 10.93 |
| December New Contract | 11.09 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 10.05 |
| March | 10.25 |
| Middling Spot | 9.74 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 3.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 26,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 24,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| February | | 5.27 |
| March | 5.33 | 5.33 |
| April | | 5.38 |
| May | 5.44 | 5.44 |
| June | | 5.48 |
| July | 5.56 | 5.54 |
| August | | 5.58 |
| September | | 5.61 |
| October | 5.67 | 5.65 |
| November | | 5.69 |
| December | | 5.73 |
| January | | 5.76 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.40 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 2,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | Nil |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Good | Unquoted. |
| Broach Fully Good | 3.95 |
| Broach Fine | 4.15 |
| Oomra Good | 3.40 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 3.60 |
| Oomra Fine | 3.80 |
| Bengal Good | 3.15 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 3.30 |
| Bengal Fine | 3.45 |
| Scinde Good | Unquoted |
| Scinde Fully Good | 3.30 |
| Scinde Fine | 3.45 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 7.34 |
| March | 7.44 |
| May | 7.62 |
| July | 7.81 |
| September | 8.00 |
| November | 8.17 |
| January | 8.27 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 7.90 |

### WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 2

Germany seems to have decided not to accept the terms offered by the International Conference held at Brussels and possibly that has further affected the markets of Europe and America in bringing down the prices of sugar. In India even if the tone of the market has remained almost steady during the week, very little business has been done owing to Hartals and Holidays. Rumours regarding an increase in duty on Sugar from 1st of January have turned out false. Still they helped in keeping the tone of the market somewhat steadier and in encouraging to do some business in Ready Sugar. Forward Business has not been much affected thereby and practically no forward business has been done during the week.

Karachi and Calcutta markets have risen from Rs. 11|4 to Rs. 11|5 and Rs. 8|3 to Rs. 8|5 respectively.

Continental Beet Sugar is likely to come into the field and further fall in the sugar prices is expected for latter positions.

The highest and lowest rates this week were as under:—

Ready highest Rs. 11|15|6.
December highest Rs. 5|3|-.
January highest Rs. 5|2|9.
Jan.-Feb.-March highest Rs. 5|2|6.
Ready lowest Rs. 11|14|6.
December lowest Rs. 5|2|3.
January lowest Rs. 5|2|6.
Jan.-Feb.-March. lowest Rs. 5|1|6.

Arrivals.—S. S. "Tamatsu Maru" S. S. "Gambada" arrived during the week with a cargo of about 43,000 bags.

OFF-TAKE & STOCK.—Off-take is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving a balance of stock of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11|14|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|4|9 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Gambada" Rs. 5|3|3 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Nagina" Rs. 5|3|- per cwt F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 5|3|- per cwt. F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## MONTH-END EVENING UP.

### Tata Steel Shares Firm.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The share market re-opened to-day after X'mas Holidays. The opening tone was rather steady and prices were quoted a little better than the previous closing. It being the last day for January up of open business at the end of monthly settlement, there was some long liquodation which in the absence of absorbing power proved beyond the demand and prices recorded declines. It is reported that the demand for mill cloth has declined but this is nothing but a seasonal passing show. It being winter there is always less demand for cotton fabric and particularly looking to the present severe depression it is nothing. Stocks in the interior markets are low and it is anticipated that some active buying will be experienced as soon as confidence is restored in the stability of cotton prices. In the meantime mills are making preparations to meet this expected demand which is bound to be larger than the production. However, the unfavourable financial situation of the budget is likely to check any aggressive buying movement. It looks like a fluctuating market. Owing to the recommendations of the Tariff Board Tata Steel Ordinary Shares ruled firm. Bombay Burmas were weak. Tata Hydros were quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 651; 46; 47; 40; 41.
Century 240; 37; 38; 36.
Colaba 107; 6.
Crescent 70.
Fazul 363; 55; 57.
Indore 335; 32.
Madhowji 32.
Nagpur 355; 56; 51.
New Great 153; 56.
Pearl 227; 21-14.
Simplex 68; 65.
Swadeshi 267; 62.
Burma 462; 51; 53.
Hydro 105; 4; 5.
Tram 116; 15-10; 16.
Deff. 278.
Ord. 24-8; 14; 23-14; 23-12; 23-14.
Bundi 12-4.
Indian 171.
Katni Ord. 143; 46; 45.
Alcock 162; 60.

MILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 297-8 |
| 50 | Apollo | 3-0 |
| 10 | Bom: Cotton P. | 3-12 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 130 |
| 250 | Bom. Dyeing | 641-4 |
| 250 | Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 | Century | 236-4 |
| 500 | Central India P. | 444-6 |
| 100 | Central India | 357-4 |
| 100 | Colaba | 106-4 |
| 100 | Coorla | 147-8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 70 |
| 250 | Currim | 62-8 |
| 250 | David | 110 |
| 250 | Dawn | 510 |
| 200 | Ed. Sassoon | 50 |
| 10 | E. D. Sassoon | 0-7-0 |
| 100 | Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 5-12 |
| 250 | Fazulbhoy | 357-12 |
| 100 | Finlay | 77-0 |
| 1000 | Framji Petit | 170 |
| 100 | Gokak | 119-6 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1405 |
| 100 | Indore Malwa | 332-8 |
| 100 | Jamshed Pref. | 80 |
| 250 | Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 11-6 |
| 100 | Khatau | 102-8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 130 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 997-8 |
| 100 | Madhowji | 32-8 |
| 250 | Madras United | 275 |
| 1000 | Maneckji Petit | 730 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 45 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 354-6 |
| 50 | Mysore | 105 |
| 200 | New Great P. | 146-4 |
| 200 | New Great | 153-4 |
| 100 | New City | 60 |
| 250 | Pabani | 121-4 |
| 250 | Pearl | 221-14 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 292-8 |
| 10 | Premier | 1-0-0 |
| 100 | Shapurji | 5-12 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 1450 |
| 250 | Simplex | 65 |
| 100 | Swan | 75 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 262-8 |
| 25 | Tata P. | 14 |
| 25 | Tata | 30 |
| 500 | Vishnu P. | 567-8 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1380 |
| 1000 | Western | 690 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100-50 | Baroda | 69-12 |
| 50-25 | Central | 14-8 |
| £10- 5 | Eastern | 74 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1207-8 |
| 500125 | Imperial Contr. | 300 |
| 100-50 | India | 81-8 |
| 5 | Union | 3-4-0 |

CEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 12-4 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 65 |
| 250 | Indian | 171-4 |
| 100 | Katni 1st P. | 103 |
| 100 | Katni 2nd P. | 104 |
| 40 | Katni Df. | 553-12 |
| 100 | Katni | 145 |
| 10 | Punjab P. | 9-10 |
| 10 | Punjab | 7-14 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 130 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Jupiter P. | 8-2 |
| 15 | Jupiter | 7-12 |
| 15 | New India | 35 |
| 200.100 | Oriental | 1500 |
| 10 | Vulcan | 5-3-0 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad | 121-4 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. P. | 940 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. | 583-12 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram P. | 65-10 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram | 116-4 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro P. | 105 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 105 |
| 1000 | Tata Power P. | 1050 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 410 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 307-8 |
| 100 | Amritsar Patti | 113-12 |
| 100 | Central Provin. | 91 |
| 100 | Dho. Barramati | 89 |
| 100 | Guzrat | 66 |
| 90 | Mandra Dhon | 65 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 677-8 |

MINING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Central India | 2-0 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 13-8 |
| 150 | Tata Steel 1 P. | 122-8 |
| 100 | Tata Steel 2 P. | 45-8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel D. | 278-12 |
| 75 | Tata Steel | 23-14 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 160 |
| 30 | Bom. Uganda | 15 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam P. | 200 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 156-14 |
| 50 | Bom. Telephone | 40-12 |
| 8½ | Brit B. Petrol | 3-4-0 |
| 125 | Bom. Burma Old | 453-12 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma New | 175 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 105 |
| 15 | Scindia | 6-1-0 |

### SPORTS IN BELGAUM

—:o:—

JAMKHANDI CYCLE RACE.

BELGAUM, Jan. 2.

In the fifty miles cycle race which took place at Jamkhandi Mallappa Angadi who stood first covered the distance (50 miles) in two hours fiftythree minutes and eleven seconds. There were thirty three starters.

The Open Championship Cricket Tournament held under the auspices of the Belgaum Union Gymkhana which commenced here last week has attracted the cricket fans of Belgaum and the surrounding districts and a large number of people watch the matches every day. Nine teams containing players of repute from such distant places as Bombay, Poona, Sangli, Kolhapur, Dharwar and Hubli etc. are contesting for the championship. Jog and Talpade from Bombay, M. S. Sathe and Jogadale from Poona, D. P. Chavan and Hazare from Kolhapur, Nilogi and Jakamgande from Dharwar and others are some of the players.

In the semi-finals which were finished yesterday, the Union Gymkhana "A" team of Belgaum and the Prince Shivajirao XI of Kolhapur came out successful.

The finals are to be played from to-morrow.—A. P.

## MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
B C Rate T T up 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Bangs Selling D D 913.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Bangks Selling D D 73 3/8.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 96 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 3rd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 2nd instant.
London/Paris 123.70 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 34.78 2nd instant.
London/Switzerland 25.05 2nd instant.
London/Italy 92.75 2nd instant.
Tone of sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.5.1 1/4 31st ulto, £4-5-1 1/8 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 14 7/16 31st ulto. 14 1/2 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 14 3/8 31st ulto. 14 7/16 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 31 1/4 31st ulto. 31 7/16 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/16 p c 31s ulto. 5/32 p c 2nd instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/16 p.c. 31st ulto. 2 1/4 pc 2nd instant
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3 p.c. 3 Mos 4 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 379/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23/- per case of 35 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85/- per ton.

### ALLEGED FORGERY IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The police arrested an young man named Rangaswami to-day at the premises of the Chartered Bank in connection with the alleged forgery and alleged fraudulent obtainment of Rs. 9,550 from the Bombay Branch of the Bank in August last on two drafts.

It will be remembered that the Bank issued drafts for the above amount on an application purporting to have been made on behalf of a Madras firm of skin and hides merchants but it is alleged, this application was subsequently found to be a forgery.—A. P.

### CAPE TOWN TEST MATCH

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—In the third day of the Test match at Cape Town, England in reply to South Africa's first innings score of 613 for eight wickets (declared), carried their over-night score of 98 for one to 177 before lunch. Hammond 57, Leyland 40 (not out), Hendren 30 (not out).—B. O. W.


Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1930.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22 1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves 1 1
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 1,00,00,000
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,43,170.
RATIO (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.


JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business
J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931.

## MUSLIM LEADERS CONDEMN SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

—:0:—

## They Hamper National Progress

### INDIA'S HONOUR DEMANDS FIGHT AGAINST PERPETUATION OF THE EVIL

### INDIA SHALL NEVER ACCEPT ANY CONSTITUTION NOT BASED ON JOINT ELECTORATES

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

The following cable signed among others by the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Raja Nawab Ali, Moulana Kutbuddin, Messrs. Abdul Weli, Mohammad Nasim, Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, Khwaja Majid Mahmudullah, Jung Maibar Rahman, Tufail Ahmad Mohammad Hafiz, Ehsa Nula Rahman Kidwai, Mirza Abid Hussain and Syed Hyder Mehdi has been sent to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and several other Round Table Conference delegates in London:—

Retention of separate electorate most undesirable under Dominion Constitution. Large number of Muslims consider it prejudicial to their community. National honour demands fight against perpetuation of the evil. India shall never accept any constitution not based on joint electorates.—A. P.

### SUBVERSIVE OF THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

—:0:—

#### Bengal Meeting Condemns Settlement On Communal Line

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

To consider the situation arising out of the reported acceptance by a section of Hindu delegates of highly anti-national demands of Moslems at the Round Table Conference a meeting of Hindu citizens was held this afternoon at the Town Hall, when resolutions to effect that Hindu citizens of Calcutta learnt with alarm and indignation that attempts are being made to come to a settlement with Moslem delegates conceding in the case of Bengal fiftyone per cent. of seats on local legislature in favour of Moslems and surrendering to all points of Mr. Jinnah. The meeting considered reported settlement as grossly inequitable and utterly unacceptable to Hindus who repudiated such agreement and held that a communal settlement should be based on the principle of common electorates.

The meeting further resolved, failing a satisfactory solution, settlement of minority problems by the League of Nations be made applicable.

PAN ISLAMIC IDEAS.

Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of Cossimbazar presiding remarked that the underlying idea behind the Moslem demands for separate electorate and reservation of seats lay in two political conceptions, both of which were subversive of the very foundations of Indian nationalism. One was idea of distinct and separate Moslem India within India and second was of a Pan-Islamic Federation, extending from Constantinople to Punjab and Sind exercising hegemony over the whole of Northern India.

The Maharaja added that no settlement of the communal question should be reached except on the assumption that the ideal of Indian politics was to bind Hindus Muslims and other communities in a close tie of a single nation. Whatever political progress India had achieved was due solely to the efforts and sacrifices undergone by Hindus who were ever ready to conciliate Muslims in order to form United Indian Nation.

LUCKNOW PACT.

As an instance the speaker quoted the Lucknow Pact which he said was the highest concession that Nationalism was prepared to make to Communalism.

Concluding the speaker demanded that the Round Table Conference abide by the report of the Simon Commission as regards the settlement of communal problem.

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Roy Ex-Minister, proposing matursigh of Cossimbazaar to the Chair said unfortunately the real Indian people, specially the Hindu section was not truly represented at the Round Table Conference. British statesmanship had failed to find room for most of the best Hindu brains many of hem, under the policy now pursued, were lodged behind prison bars.

AGAINST NATINAL INTERESTS.

In a letter to the President, Mrs. Sofia Khatoon, Secretary Bengal Muslim Women's Association and 75 Muslim women from different parts of the country protested against the proposal of separate electorates which, they held hampered growth of Indian Nationalism. Mrs. Khatoon regretted for her absence, owing to her departure for Cape Town.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. U. L. Banerjee M. L. C. moving the resolution advocated "no further surrender." The difference between the two communities was he said, fundamental and no permanent union was possible until there was a change in the point of view. Muslim demands Mr. Banerjee said did not matter. What mattered was the spirit actuating the demands.

A GROSS INJUSTICE.

Further, the resolutions were passed at the meeting. One viewed with grave misgivings the proposal of setting up different franchise qualifications for different communities, as involving gross injustice and partially and insisted upon the uniformity of qualifications, whhile another urged that in the coming coming redistribution of provincial boundaries. Districts formerly belonging to Bengal and predominantly Bengalee speaking which were transferred to the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1911 be incorporated in Bengal to make the province one united liguistic unit. —A. P.

### SUCCESS OF R. T. C. SCHEME DEPENDS ON RECEPTION IN INDIA

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LONDON, Jan. 4.

The "Observer" in a leader on the Round Table Conference says that though the auspices are so much brighter as far as St. James is concerned, judgment must be reserved until two conditions are fulfilled:

"First, we must await the full scheme and everything will depend afterwards on the reception of the project in India itself."

The paper concludes: "We hope and believe that a week hence we will be able to congratulate the Conference as a whole; and Prime Minister and Lord Sankey in particular. But let us not be deceived. No facile future is possible in India. Fibre and manhood of steadying leadership will be required both from India's best statesmen and our own."—Reuter.

### BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

MADARIPUR, Jan. 3.

The Naria Police have taken into custody a Bengali youth named Anantaranjan Ganguly in connection with the arrest of eight others on two previous occasions on the charge of making preparations to commit a daccity. Eleven live bombs, two phials of chemicals, a hammer, haversack and four torches are alleged to have been recovered from some of these men. The trial is fixed for January 5.—A. P.

## *HUNGERSTRIKE IN SHIKARPUR JAIL*

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### *Procession & Severe Lathi Charge*

*FLAG SATYAGRAHA GOING STRONG*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 3.

Flag Satyagraha at Jacobabad continues with unabated enthusiasm. Volunteers are posted to guard the flag day and night. It is reported that Deputy Commissioner Irwin has asked the local Municipality to have the flag removed, otherwise Government would confiscate the garden land. A number of arrests were made to-day in connection with the Flag Satyagraha. Police are posted round the garden.

Twenty-eight political prisoners have gone on hunger-strike since the last four days in Shikarpur Jail as a protest against unwholesome and worm-eaten juwari bread, which has caused them trouble. This created great resentment at Shikarpur and in a public meeting it was resolved that if the authorities did not supply good juwari fit for human consumption within 24 hours, the people would take some serious steps. Not obtaining any redress of prisoners' grievances the people in their thousands marched bareheaded in peaceful procession to jail to-day, in defiance of police ban and there shouted the usual national slogans.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES MADE.

The Jail Superintendent requisitioned police help and a severe lathi charge was made, injuring about 200 people, including boys. Some 30 have been severely wounded. The town is observing complete hartal. Several people have fasted in sympathy with the hunger-strikers in jail.

Moulvi Mahomed Kassim, a political prisoner in Hyderabad Prison, has developed consumption of the first stage, is passing blood in sputum and has grown very weak. His condition is causing grave anxiety.

TITLE FOR DEAD MAN.

Independence Day was celebrated all over Sind with great solemnity and the declaration of Independence was reiterated at a recent Conference of Panchavats and Congress Committee of Thar Parkar District. The cloth merchants have unanimously resolved to seal all foreign cloth throughout the District. Yesterday all cloth merchants of Mirpurkhas got foreign cloth worth Rs. 35,000 sealed. The boycott of foreign cloth is going on successfully in Hyderabad. About half the number of cloth dealers have got their foreign cloth sealed so far, in New Year's Honours.

One District Public Prosecutor gets the title of Rai Bahadur though he died in last August.

### POLICE EFFORT TO RECOVER GADAG SATYAGRAHIS FINE

(From Our Correspondent.)

GADAG, Jan. 3.

Gadag police visited Dr. Huilgol's house this afternoon to recover Rs. 300, the fine imposed on him under Section 188, I. P. C., in addition to two months' imprisonment. The doctor has recently returned from jail after undergoing even the default sentence of two weeks.

The police asked the doctor for cash or gold, which he refused. The doctor told them to recover the fine by attachment of any property they may find in the house. The police left as no easily removable property was found there. Great sensation prevails in the city.

### FOREIGNERS' ACT APPLIED TO LAVANPRASAD.

RANPUR, December 30.

Sjt. Lavanprasad, ex-Subedar Dholera Camp of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti who was released yesterday from Nasik Jail on the expiry of the term of imprisonment was served with an order of deportation under Foreigners' Act. He came down to Kathiawad by Kathiawad Mail to-day.

Sjt. Lavanprasad got down and went to Lakhtar with his friends notwithstanding the order of the deportation prescribing Jamnagar as the destination for him.

## DELHI CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

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### 32 Volunteers Arrested

SEARCH LASTS ONE HOUR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The police raided the Congress office to-night on the report of a Mohammadan cloth merchant, who has sold foreign cloth to a customer, and who was taken to the Congress office, and arrested thirty-two volunteers present there. Police searched the office for an hour but nothing incriminating was found.

DELHI LEADERS' CASE

Mr. Justice Teckchand has accepted the revision application filed by certain local lawyers in the Delhi Leaders' Case and has ordered their release.—A. P.

### MOTILAL NEHRU MUCH IMPROVED

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#### Returning To Allahabad On Wednesday

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now under the treatment of Kaviraj Syamdas Bachaspati, leading Ayurvedic physician of the Province, and is making good progress, is expected to return to Allahabad by the Punjab Mail on January 7.—A. P.

### MALWAN LEADER ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent).

Sjt. Appasahib Patvardhan, leader of the Malvan Satyagraha Camp, was arrested on Friday, for breaking Section 144 at Shiroda and is to be tried at Vaghotna

He was served with a summons under Section 188. But he refused to obey it. He wrote to the Magistrate to send money for expenses or to arrange to take him away. He stated that he could not use public money in obeying such summon.

### BOMB EXPLOSION CASE REMANDED

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#### Ahmedabad Volunteers Dismissed

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Seven accused in the bomb explosion case who were placed before the City Magistrate yesterday, were remanded to police custody for seven days as police enquiry is incomplete.

Eight volunteers have been dismissed for misconduct from the picketing mandal which is carrying on picketing of foreign cloth in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

### RACE FOR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP

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DELHI, Jan. 3.

Mr. V. Bhashyam Iyengar has been nominated an official member of the Legislative Assembly from Madras in addition to Mr. Boag, who, it is learnt, has been selected as the Chief Official Whip.

It is understood that Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, ex-Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, has decided to stand as a candidate for the Assembly Presidentship and will be arriving in Delhi on the 11th instant. There are so far five candidates in the field.—A. P.

### GHASTLY MOTOR ACCIDENT AT MANGALORE

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MANGALORE, Jan. 1.

A seven seater taxicab going in the direction of the travellers' Bungalow from Rampankatta, late last night collided with a banyan tree opposite the Police playground and the driver and a friend of his who were the only occupants of its front seat at the time were both seriously injured, the former being dead before he was removed to the hospital. He had his neck cut by the windscreen and there was a pool of blood under the front seat which was smashed along with the engine. The driver's friend who is a beginner in motor driving, was, it is stated, at the wheel at the time of the accident.—A. P.

## *AFGHAN LEADERS BANISHED*

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### *To Return After 6 Months*

*GHILZAIS ROUNDED UP.*

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

Abdul Rahman Trakki, leader of a section of Ghilzais who for some time past have been giving trouble to the Afghan Government, has been rounded up. His stronghold at Oband was stormed by Qandahar troops and his followers were routed. A number of the latter were killed and the remainder taken prisoners.

BANISHED FOR 6 MONTHS.

The following eight persons who were interned in the Ark for alleged treason have been released. It has been ordered that they should remain in some foreign country for six months and return at the end of that period. Their property has been restored:—Abdul Aziz Khan, late War Minister, Abdul Hakim Khan, ex-Governor of Southern Province, Mahmud Khan Yawar, Ahmad Khan, Sikandarkhan, Salegmohdkhan, Mohd. Yakub Khan, ex-Waziri Durbar, and his brother Mohd. Sami.

Cases of eight others are under consideration.

### EDINBURGH-LONDON EXPRESS DISASTER

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#### 3 Persons Dead And 12 Injured

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Edinburgh-London Express was derailed at sharp curve near Carlisle. The engine buried its nose in the embankment and the front coaches were telescoped. Four persons were killed and twelve injured.

Only three persons, and not four, as stated earlier, died in the Edinburgh-London Express disaster. Two men have been identified as railway employees, as they had railway vouchers. A woman whose body was lying near theirs, has not yet been identified.—Reuter.

The snapping of couplings under strain prevented the whole of crowded train from following the engine, when it plunged fifty feet down the embankment. The driver and firemen saved their lives by leaping from the locomotive in the nick of time. The smash occurred in the same stretch of line, where 227 persons were killed in a trop train disaster in 1915.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS

The woman killed was the wife of station master of Clapham, Yorkshire. She accompanied her two sons, both of whom have been sent to hospital on account of shock.

Axes, saws and crowbars were used to free passengers who were trapped in debris of coaches. Twenty-two were treated in debris of coaches. Twenty were treated in hospital but only six have been detained.—Reuter.

### WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES FIRED AT

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ONE WOMAN INJURED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lagos.—Five European Wesleyan Missionaries, of whom three are women, while motoring near Opobo in East Nigeria, were attacked by natives. One lady was injured by a stone and taken to the hospital at Port Harcourt.

It is reported that natives have fired arrows on motor cars travelling in Opobo area which was the scene of rioting in December, 1929.—Reuter.

### BRITISH GUNBOAT FIRES ON CHINESE AND CAUSES CASUALTIES

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LONDON, Jan. 3.

Shanghai.—Eight hundred Red troops fusilladed British gunboat "Mantis" patrolling Yangtze. "Mantis" replied inflicting many casualties. She herself was unscathed.—Reuter.

### SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE

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GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Government is intervening in South Wales Coal dispute. Messrs. MacDonald, Graham and Shinwell willl discuss the situation with the miners' representatives on Monday in London.—Reuter.

## No Selfish British Desire To Cling To Dominion.

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### IF THE R. T. C. BROKE UP IN DISORDER TO-MORROW !

### "TIMES" ON PANICKY CRITICS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A message has been received from the Aga Khan that his Doctor has permitted him to travel on fifth January when accordingly he is returning to London.

Meanwhile informal conversations are proceeding with a view to reaching a settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question for presentation to the Minorities' Sub-Committee.

FEDERAL RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Two further Sub-Committees of the Federal Relations Committee of the Round Table Conference have been appointed. The Defence Sub-Committee consists of Mr. J. H. Thomas and another Govenment delegate, Lord Peel, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Reading, Marquis of Lothian, Maharaja of Alwar, Nawab of Bhopal, Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir T. B. Sapru, Col. Haksar, Messrs. Sastri, Ramachandra Rao, Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Phiroze Setna, Messrs. Jayakar, Moonje, Jadhav, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Messrs. Ujjal Singh, Gidney, Sir Hubert Carr, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Messrs. Jinnah, Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Abdul Qaiyum and Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli.

SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Services Sub-Committee is composed of Sir William Jowitt and another Government delegate, Marquis of Zetland, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Lord Reading, Sir Robert Hamilton, Maharaja of Alwar, Maharaja of Nawanagar, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. Krishnamachari, Sahibzada Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Provash Mitter, Messrs. Narendranath Law, J. N. Basu, Tambe, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Messrs. Shiva Rao, Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. Dayal Seth, Maharaja of Dharbhanga, Raja of Parlamikedi, Messrs. Ambedkar, Gidney, Paul, Sampuran Singh, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Messrs. Ghuznavi, Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Zafrulla Khan, Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Fazlul Huq and Sir C. E. Wood.

### "TIMES" ON BRITISH SELFISHNESS

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HAS THE R. T. C. FAILED COMPLETELY?

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Referring to the "vital question" of the character of central executive and its responsibility to central legislature the "Times" says it was squarely faced in proper sequence yesterday and it is at this point that the critics of the Conference are displaying so much unnecessary panic.

Pointing out that the Round Table Conference will go further than Government of India's despatch, not from capitulation to pressure but because the whole situation has been transformed by the declaration of State in favour of immediate federation the "Times" says: Such doubts as there have been about "responsibility at centre" have never been based as some critics seem to suppose, upon selfish British desire to cling to dominion. They were due to manifest difficulties, as clearly recognised by such sagacious Indian leaders as Sir T. B. Sapru, of combining responsibility with a strong Government and stable legislature.

These difficulties have not been removed, but have been materially diminished by the new prospect of an all-India federation as the immediate possibility for the chances of stable legislature are now far greater.

After pointing out also that nobody seriously challenges the case for "reservations and safeguards" the "Times" concludes while it is far too soon to talk of failure—the Conference cannot afford to fail—it is fair to doubt already whether the failure would be complete, even if the Round Table Conference broke up in disorder to-morrow.—Reuter.

### Dr. Sapru's Proposal

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LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—Further progress with the work of the Indian Round Table Conference was made to-day, when the Federal Structure Sub-Committee discussed the question of constitution, character, powers and responsibility of the Federal Executive. The whole of the afternoon session was occupied with the speech of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of leading representatives of Moderate opinion in British India.

OBJECTION TO POWERS OF TIFICATION

Addressing himself t stitution as it at pres he objected to the pos the Viceroy of certain pecting which, he was ject to the Secretary India and which the to exercise, sometime his own views and thos Executive Council. He the powers of certificat prevented the Legisla rising to its full height, contrasted the position i pect, with that prevailin governing Dominions. A he declared neither the General nor the Executiv was answerable to the L Their responsibility was t Crown and Parliament, the Secretary of State. I gislature knew that it was ponsible and that its vo might throw out the Government, it would act with more moderation in dealing with problems of Government and administration. He would like the Governor-General to continue to be appointed by the Crown as at present, and would like to make it impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to be a member of the Executive. He would not hesitate to replace the present Executive Council by a Ministry chosen from the members or groups of members of the Legislative Councils, and working under the leadership of a Prime Minister.

INDIAN FOR ARMY PORTFOLIO.

Obviously the period of transition would be necessary, during which certain subjects should be reserved: for example, Army and Foreign Policy. He recognised that there was need for caution and these subjects or any matter described as the Crown subject should be administered by a Minister appointed by the Governor-General to whom the Minister would be responsible. The rest of the Ministry should be selected from the elected members of the Legislature. He suggested that subjects suitable for administration by the Ministers responsible to the might include portfolio Affairs, Industry and L merce and Labour and the Legal member and Education and Land that the Governo choice of the Ministe Crown subjects should restriction as to race a that the Army portfol well go to an Indian. it should not be difficul the clause in Constituti ledging in clearest ter liability to meet debts a Every decent minded prepared to stand by a inherited and he desire see pensions, salaries a ances to services prot every way. Concluding, ed to Britain whose C had done more for the li any Government in the restore India's faith an that of those who in ma were in gaol because of acts d arising out of lack of faith.—B. C. W.

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